FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 MAY 1984

Gulf War

An unidentified aircraft attacked a Saudi tanker in the Saudi port of Ra's Tannurah on 16 May, setting the ship on fire, the chairman of the Kuwait Oil Tanker Company disclosed in remarks reported by KUNA. The Kuwaiti official said he was informed of the incident by cable, but monitored Saudi sources have not yet confirmed the attack. Meanwhile, at its second emergency session in 24 hours, the Kuwaiti Cabinet charged that Iranian aircraft were responsible for the attacks on Kuwaiti tankers on 13 and 14 May, according to KUNA. The Cabinet condemned the attacks, which will be discussed at a meeting of GCC foreign ministers. Earlier, the Kuwaiti National Assembly urged the government to adopt "firm and necessary measures to deal with this serious matter," KUNA noted. In Tehran Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani held Iraq responsible for the recent attacks on Kuwaiti ships but nevertheless reiterated Iran's policy "to act so that other oil-exporting countries would be deprived of oil as much as we would." Speaking after a Supreme Defense Council meeting in a statement reported by IRNA, he confirmed that the Gulf will be "safe for all or for no one." Recognizing the possibility of U.S. military intervention, the Majlis speaker warned that this would prove "very costly" for the United States, while Iran would be able to bear the ensuing consequences.

Lebanon

Israeli forces carried out a "massacre" in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon, killing or wounding about 40 people, arresting 60 others, and blowing up 20 houses, Beirut radio announced on 16 May. Military sources cited by AFP acknowledged that Israeli troops arrested a number of people in the camp but denied that the IDF had opened fire on or killed any of the inhabitants. Earlier, in a statement carried by ITIM, the IDF spokesman said two Israeli soldiers were wounded in an ambush north of the Az-Zahrani River. Both halves of Beirut came under further shelling as fighting continued across the contact lines, according to Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radios. In the western sector a source from the Army's 6th Brigade cited by Beirut radio announced that the brigade would refrain from responding to shelling of its barracks from East Beirut. Reporting on the situation in eastern Lebanon, AFP disclosed that most of the Iranian Revolution Guards have left Ba'labakk after Syria requested their departure and are waiting to leave Lebanon.

Jordan

Prime minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, in a statement to the House of Representatives broadcast by Amman radio, said the security forces are being obliged to take action to prevent acts of sabotage organized by "terrorist organizations" that have recruited Jordanian students abroad. Recent assassination and sabotage attempts against Jordanian diplomats abroad and British targets in Jordan were perpetrated by students belonging to extremist organizations, he said. The groups working against Jordan include resistance factions like the Fatah dissidents and Islamic fundamentalists like the Al-Jihad organization and another group sponsored by the Iranian Embassy, he revealed. He defended the imposition of permits for travel to Syria as a measure that has saved Jordan "70-80 percent of the troubles," but noted that incidents or operations aimed at undermining security are still occurring "every week."

Jewish Conference in Morocco

The Syrian parliament denounced the convening of the "Zionist" conference by the Moroccan Government as "new treason" no less serious than that committed by former Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, and the speaker called on Arab parliaments to urge their governments to take appropriate "deterrent measures" against these "treacherous activities," Damascus television reported. A commentary broadcast by Damascus radio described Morocco's reception of the Israeli delegation as part of the "policy of normalization" between Morocco and Israel and a "direct advancement of Camp David," and declared that Arab governments must "assume their responsibilities" toward this "serious action."

"Authoritative sources" cited by the Israeli newspaper *HA'ARETZ* claimed that representatives of Fatah, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Jordan had tacitly agreed to the holding of the conference with Israeli participation. A commentary broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio described the Rabat conference as a new attempt at normalization between Israel and another Arab country. The commentary asserted that in holding the conference Morocco disregarded the feelings of the Arab masses, particularly the Palestinians, and helped to create more Arab differences and discord.

PLO Affairs

The second round of intra-Palestinian talks has begun in Algiers, according to Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. Representatives of Fatah, the PFLP, the DFLP, the Arab Liberation Front, the Palestinian Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party are participating, the radio added.

Sudan

President Ja'far Numayri issued a decree appointing General 'Ali Yasin minister of internal affairs, replacing Major General Kamal Hasan Ahmad, SUNA announced. The latter was relieved following reports linking him with attempts to "influence the course of justice," the agency disclosed. A "responsible source" in the Armed Forces cited by SUNA claimed that stability and peace had been achieved in the southern part of Sudan with the sealing off of all infiltration routes used by "outlaws and saboteurs" based in Ethiopia who are trained and financed by Libya.

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Intra-Palestinian Dialogue Continues in Algiers

JN151800 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The responsible dialogue among Palestinian groups which owe allegiance to the PLO and to those who did not raise arms against our Palestinian people and their revolutionaries in northern Lebanon last year is continuing in Algiers. The first round of dialogue began in Algiers on 18 April 1984. A Fatah delegation led by Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, attended. In addition to the Fatah movement, the PFLP [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine], and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the ALF [Arab Liberation Front], the Palestinian Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party are participating in this second round of dialogue. This participation is according to a decision adopted following the first round of talks, a decision that stressed the need to expand the framework of responsible Palestinian dialogue.

More on Palestinian Conference

JN152108 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 May 84

[Excerpt] Algeria, 15 May (INA) — A number of Palestinian resistance groups resumed their second session of talks today by holding closed meetings. Informed Palestinian sources said that talks during this session focused on Palestinian-Arab relations, developments in the Palestinian question, the means of preserving the unity of the Palestinian revolution, the independence of its decisionmaking process, support for legitimate PLO institutions, and issues pertaining to convening the PNC.

'Improvement' Seen in Syrian Attitude

PM160909 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 15 May 84 p 1

[*ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* Cairo bureau report: "Intensive Effort To Achieve Syrian-Palestinian Reconciliation"]

[Text] PNC Secretary Muhammad Subayh has told *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that the second round of Palestinian dialogue currently taking place in Algiers between Fatah and a number of Palestinian factions will ensure the fixing of a final date for convening the PNC in Algiers. Subayh added: A high-level Algerian delegation will visit Damascus in the next few days in a mediation mission between Syria and Fatah in order to overcome the obstacles preventing a direct dialogue between the two sides on matters on which they differ. The PNC secretary said that the outcome of this mission will affect the current Palestinian meetings in Algiers and will determine the date for convening the 17th PNC.

It is worth noting that there have been several Palestinian views regarding the suitable date for the PNC meeting, with some favoring holding it before 25 May, others favoring postponing the meeting until after the month of Ramadan [beginning about 1 June], and yet others favoring a meeting of the Executive Committee only. A Palestinian source said that there are signs of improvement in the Syrian attitude, particularly the willingness shown by President Hafiz al-Asad to meet Fatah Central Committee members, who include Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat. The source said that 'Arafat is in the course of reorganizing the PLO Executive Committee and bringing in new faces to participate in future action.

Fatah's Khalaf on Upcoming Visit to Moscow

GF151156 Doha QNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, 15 May (QNA) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf noted in a statement published here today that the circumstances are ripe for success in the Palestinian reconciliation conference which is being held in Algiers and is being attended by representatives of various Palestinian factions. He said that the conditions of the Palestinian revolution are now much better than those in the few past months when there was an escalation of Palestinian military action. In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS*, he noted that his visit to Moscow — which begins tomorrow as he leads a delegation including other Fatah Central Committee members — is designed to discuss military and political plans undertaken recently by Fatah in its latest meetings, in addition to discussing the current Palestinian situation, the developments in the Middle East, and the achievements so far attained in the mediation efforts between Fatah and Damascus. He went on to say that the plan of Palestinian action in the upcoming stage will be a subject of discussion during the visit which will be undertaken by Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat to a number of Arab countries.

Group Leaves 16 May

LD161039 Algiers APS in English 1012 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Tunis, 16/05/84 (APS) — A Fatan Central Committee delegation led by Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) will leave today for Moscow on a few days' official visit to the Soviet Union. The Palestinian delegation which comprises also Khalid al-Hasan (Abu Said) and Mahmud 'Abbas (Abu Mazin) will have consultations with Soviet leaders over the prevailing situation on the Palestinian scene as well as Palestinian-Soviet relations and ways of promoting them.

Voice of PLO Criticizes Rabat Conference

JN152101 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1610 GMT 15 May 84

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Brothers, when the so-called normalization processes, according to the Camp David Accords between Egypt and the Zionist entity, are leading toward a dead end and when this ugly plan is facing great failure, new attempts are taking place to initiate a new and different type of normalization process between the Zionist entity and another Arab country — namely, Morocco.

The tragedy in this attempt is that it takes place overtly and blatantly, unheeding of the feelings of the Arab nation's masses, particularly those of the Palestinian people.

Whatever the slogan for the Moroccan Jewish conference, these Israelis' reception in Morocco, in the manner the newspapers and news agencies spoke about, and the invitation which the head of the Israeli delegation addressed to King Hassan II to visit Israel not only cast doubt on the conference's intentions and objectives, but also ridicule the feelings of anger, pain, and denunciation toward this deliberate disregard of both the masses' feelings and of the tensions in the Arab-Zionist conflict.

Whatever the questions about the nature and objectives of the conference, it undoubtedly contributes to creating more Arab differences and discord at a time when we are in great need of unity of ranks and restoration of Arab solidarity in order to confront the dangers of the U.S.-Zionist enemy's ugly, fragmenting plans aimed at establishing sectarian states and imposing full hegemony on the Arab region. Thus, the Moroccan Government must explain why this conference is convening now.

Resistance Operations in S. Lebanon Reported

JN151734 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men attacked a Zionist military patrol near Al-Insariyah in occupied southern Lebanon yesterday.

Using machine guns and rockets in their attack, the resistance men destroyed a number of the patrol's vehicles and killed or wounded several enemy soldiers.

The Zionist spokesman admitted the operation, but claimed as usual that the Zionist soldiers and vehicles suffered no casualties or damages in the attack. The spokesman added that the Israeli forces immediately besieged the area to search for the resistance men, but their attempts were in vain.

Another group of resistance men attacked a Zionist military patrol near (?Al-'Attawiyah) in southern Lebanon. Using machine guns and rockets in their attack, the resistance men wounded several soldiers in the patrol.

A spokesman for the Zionist occupation forces admitted the heroic operation, but refrained from noting the casualties or damages that were inflicted on the patrol because of the attack. The spokesman said that the Israeli forces waged a campaign in the area to search for the resistance men, who safely withdrew from the scene.

Arab League Council To Hold Extraordinary Meeting

PM151554 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 15 May 84 p 1

[*ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* Tunis bureau report: "Arab League Council Extraordinary Meeting Saturday To Fix Summit Date"]

[Text] *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* has learned that the Arab League Council extraordinary session is to be held Saturday, 19 May, instead of Tuesday as was previously scheduled. Along with this session, which was decided by the Arab Foreign Ministers Council which met 29 and 30 March 1984 in order to decide the timetable and date of the coming Arab summit, four specialized committees will be meeting in order to discuss important topics to be put to the summit.

These are:

1. The committee on the Iraq-Iran war, which includes foreign ministers of seven countries, namely: Jordan, Tunisia, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Morocco, and the YAR.
2. The committee on amending the Arab League Charter, which includes Tunisia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Iraq.
3. The committee on the Arab-Israeli conflict.
4. The committee on joint Arab action.

Some of the committees are expected to begin their meetings 14 May. Authoritative sources said that the postponement of the meeting was due to the inability of certain foreign ministers to arrive in Tunisia on time, not to political reasons. It is too early to say how many foreign ministers will be attending, the sources added. In the meantime the ministers are scheduled to discuss old proposals for the amendment of the Arab League Charter with the aim of making the procedure for the adoption of resolutions a majority of votes, not a consensus.

Reports on Identity Cards 'Baseless Rumors'

GF151509 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 14 May 84 p 1

[Text] Quoting reports directly from the occupied territories about the temporary permits, WAFA has said that all that has been published on the 1 August deadline for renewing the temporary cards is untrue. WAFA added that it has been ascertained that the whole issue is no more than baseless rumors.

GULF AFFAIRS

Emergency GCC Meeting Called on Tanker Attacks

LD161611 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1540 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Riyadh 16 May (SPA) — The foreign ministers of the states of the GCC will hold an extraordinary meeting Thursday at the headquarters of the council's General Secretariat in Riyadh. The recent developments in the Gulf region will be discussed at this meeting.

Gulf News Agency Directors Meet in Riyadh

GF141805 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Riyadh, 14 May (WAKH) — The meeting between the Arab Gulf news agencies and the GCC General Secretariat's Information Department adjourned its first session here this afternoon. The session agreed on coordination and the exchange of news between the Arab news agencies with the GCC Information Department.

They also agreed on the unified coverage of Arab and international conferences and events and coordination with WAKH on one hand and the member states news agencies and the GCC General Secretariat on the other hand.

The directors general of the news agencies will resume their meeting here later todat. GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah is expected to attend the meeting.

BAHRAIN

Premier Chairs Supreme Oil Council Session

GF141802 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Bahraini Prime Minister and Chairman of the Supreme Oil Council Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah presided over the ordinary meeting of the Supreme Oil Council today. The meeting reviewed a report concerning talks held between the national oil companies and Caltex on the legal aspects connected with the provision of technical services by Caltex to the national oil companies.

The council also reviewed points raised by the three member ministerial committee comprising the Minister of Development and Industry Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, the Minister of work, power and water Majid Jawad al-Jishi and the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah. The committee was also assigned to carry out a detailed study concerning arrangements with the Caltex company.

The council agreed on the committee recommendations and asked the Development and Industry Ministry to supervise the arrangements agreed upon between Caltex and the national oil companies.

KUWAIT

Iranian Attacks on Oil Tankers Condemned

LD161039 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] We have just received the following from the Council of Ministers:

The Cabinet held an extraordinary session at 1000 this morning under the chairmanship of Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister. The Cabinet discussed the question of the attack on the two Kuwaiti tankers, *Umm Casbah* and *Bahrah*, on Sunday, 13 May, and Monday, 14 May, by military aircraft, resulting in damages to the two tankers. The Cabinet reviewed the new information and data received about this attack. It became evident to the Cabinet that the aircraft which carried out the attack were Iranian fighter planes which took off from an Iranian airfield. While condemning and denouncing this incident, the Cabinet considers this a violation of international law and the duties of good-neighbourliness. Together with brothers and friends, Kuwait is seeking to put an end to these attacks which benefit no one but the enemies of the Arabs and the Muslims.

The foreign ministers of the GCC states will meet to discuss this Iranian attack.

Cabinet Communique on Attacks

LD161115 Kuwait KUNA in English 1035 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, May 16 (KUNA) — Kuwait officially announced Wednesday that Iranian Airforce planes were responsible for attacks on two Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Gulf earlier this week. The statement came in a cabinet communique, released after the government held an extraordinary session Wednesday morning to discuss last Sunday and Monday's attacks on the Kuwaiti tankers *Umm Casbah* and *Bahrah* respectively in the Gulf.

After reviewing information on the incidents, the statement said, "it was shown that the said attack was carried out by Iranian aircraft operating from an Iranian airport".

The statement also said that Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) foreign ministers would hold a meeting to discuss the two raids. No date was given for the proposed meeting of ministers from the council, which groups Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

"The cabinet condemns and denounces the incidents, which it considers a violation of international law and the principles of good-neighbourliness", the statement continued.

The government added that "Kuwait seeks, alongside its brothers and friends, to put a limit to these attacks whose only beneficiaries are the enemies of the Arab and Moslems". "The foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council will meet to study the Iranian aggression", the statement said without elaborating.

Defense Minister On Attacks
GF160841 Doha QNA in Arabic 0752 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, 16 May (QNA) — Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim has said that hitting the two Kuwaiti tankers was part of an operation aimed at selected targets in the Gulf and that these attacks were not haphazard. In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-WATAN* today, he said he was sure that parts of the missiles which were used in attacking *Umm Casbah* tanker were U.S. made since it was clearly written on them "made in the USA."

He explained that Saudi Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz will brief the Kuwaiti official on the information available to Saudi Arabia on these attacks.

In the meantime, the newspaper *AL-WATAN* said that two planes attacked the Kuwaiti Tanker *Bahrah*, and that one of them returned to where it came from, while the pilot of the second and his copilot refused orders and fled in the plane to a neighboring country without hitting any targets, and the authorities in the fraternal country have started interrogating them.

The newspaper *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* quoted Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as saying that Kuwait will continue to transport oil using its tankers through the international navigation routes far from the areas of danger.

Mr 'Abd al-Fattah al-Badr, board chairman of the Kuwaiti Oil Tanker Company, said to *AL-WATAN* that the planes which attacked the tanker *Umm Casbah* were the same planes that attacked the tanker *Bahrah*, stressing that the company will continue to operate across the Gulf and that it will not be stopped by any attacks. He expected that Lloyds insurance group will raise its fees anew after these incidents. The newspapers reported that Kuwait is considering referring the attacks to the UN Security Council.

Saudi Defense Minister Arrives on 4-Day Visit
LD152204 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi Defense and aviation minister and inspector general and second deputy prime minister, arrived here tonight for a 4-day official visit. He was welcomed on arrival by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister, foreign minister and minister of information; Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah, the chief of General Staff, the Defense Ministry under secretary, senior civilian and military officials of the Defense Ministry, and the ambassadors of the two countries.

His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz made a statement on arrival, in which he expressed extreme pleasure at visiting his second homeland, Kuwait. His Royal Highness praised the warm fraternal relations between the two fraternal peoples. The defense minister also made a statement in which he expressed happiness at the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to his second homeland, Kuwait, and wished him a good stay among his family and tribe.

Qatar Interior Minister Arrives, Lauds Ties
LD121355 Kuwait KUNA in English 1000 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, May 12 (KUNA) — The interior minister of Qatar, Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamid Al Thani, arrived here Saturday at the start of a three-day visit to Kuwait. The Qatari official is accompanied by a delegation including director of his office Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman ibn Nasir Al Thani, director of the Criminal Investigations Department, Col 'Abdallah Salim al-Salatin, head of the Public Investigations Department, Colonel 'Ali ibn Sa'd al-Ka'bi as well as officers of public relations and an information team.

The Qatari guest was received at the airport by Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad, the Interior Ministry's under secretary, local governors, ranking officials and the Qatari ambassador in Kuwait.

In an arrival statement, the Qatari minister hoped that his talks with Shaykh Nawwaf would contribute to the strengthening of cooperation and development of fraternal bonds between Qatar and Kuwait. Al Thani lauded the close and deeply-embedded ties between his country and Kuwait and underlined that such relations call for continuous and regular contacts among officials in both countries aimed at achieving closer cooperation and coordination. The Qatari official further wished Kuwait progress and prosperity under the wise leadership of H.H. the amir.

Amir Receives Minister
LD121359 Kuwait KUNA in English 1004 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, May 12 (KUNA) — H.H. the amir Saturday received the Qatari minister of interior, Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani and members of his accompanying delegation on occasion of their visit to the country. The audience was attended by Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Amhad, Qatari ambassador here and the Kuwaiti envoy to Qatar.

Security Issues Dominate Talks
LD131952 Kuwait KUNA in English 1200 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, May 13 (KUNA) — Security issues topped the official Kuwaiti-Qatari talks which started Sunday at the Interior Ministry between Kuwait's Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad and his Qatari counterpart Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani, currently visiting the country. Qatar and Kuwait are bound by strong historic, political and economic ties in addition to being members of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council states but while the former had agreed to a GCC-proposed security pact, the latter had been showing some reservation citing constitutional reason.

The Qatari delegation to the talks included among others its ambassador to Kuwait Ahmad ibn Nasir al-'Attiyah the director of criminal investigations Lt Colonel 'Abdallah Salim al-Salatin and director of general security Lt Colonel 'Ali ibn Sa'd al-Ka'bi.

The Kuwaiti side, however, comprised among others its ambassador to Doha 'Abdallah al-Bakr, Interior Ministry Undersecretary Lt General Yusuf Badr al-Kharafi, Assistant Undersecretary for Police Affairs Brigadier Muhammad Ahmad al-Qabandi and Assistant Undersecretary for Security Affairs Brigadier 'Abd al-Aziz Jum'uh.

During the meeting, Kuwait Interior Minister Shaykh Nawaf al-Ahmad welcomed the Qatari minister underlining the importance of the visit which he stressed, would help strengthen bilateral ties at the present critical situation the Arab nation is facing.

Shaykh Nawaf indicated that such visits, especially during the current Arab scene compel the Arabs to coordinate their moves with the ultimate objective of achieving security, progress and prosperity.

In a speech by the visiting minister, Shaykh Khalid said that this meeting is designed to boost the current ties and prompt cooperation between the two countries in all fields, particularly in dealing with security systems under the leaders of the two countries.

Minister Departs 14 May

LD141337 Kuwait KUNA in English 1003 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, May 14 (KUNA) — Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani left here Monday after a three day official visit during which he held talks with senior Kuwaiti officials. In a departure statement Al Thani said his talks with his Kuwaiti counterpart Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad focused on security issues in the Gulf Cooperation Council in general and in the two countries in particular. He added that he is impressed by the development of police and security procedures introduced into the system of the Interior Ministry.

The visting ministers was yesterday received by H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, and discussed a number of issues of mutual concern.

Moroccan Papers' Criticism of Jewish Congress Noted

LD151539 Kuwait KUNA in English 1435 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Rabat, May 15 (KUNA) — Moroccan opposition papers Tuesday completely ignored the events of the controversial congress of Moroccan Jewish communities whereas government party papers reported the official version of the conference's proceedings as carried by the Moroccan state-run news agency.

AL-'ALAM paper, organ of the Istiqlal (Independence) Party, today published full text of the address delivered at the inaugural session by its delegate Al-Arabi al-Missari in which he called for recognition of the PLO and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The party paper criticised the ambiguous references to peace in the Middle East made by Jewish representatives at the two-day meeting and took note of the often contradictory and sometimes even criss-crossing statements by participants in the conference.

"In fact," the paper asserted, "the conference's proceedings reflected conflicting sympathies and advocacies for peace, without mentioning with whom that peace be negotiated."

AL-'ALAM went on to say that "many delegates made such warm pleas for peace that they seem to be addressing Morocco, rather than the PLO, and it appears that this specific type of peace (with Morocco) is the one the Israeli entity is interested in." Elaborating, the paper charged that Israel is definitely eager for peace with the Arab countries while excluding the only concerned party in the dialogue and that is the Palestinian people.

The party organ stated that participants in the conference had competed in denying and ignoring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, and had kept repeating "the same tricky vocabulary we have been listening to over the last 30 years."

Meanwhile, it was understood here today that King Hassan II has not received members of the Israeli delegation to the conference as earlier reports had predicted.

Instead, the delegation sufficed for a wreath laying ceremony Monday at the grave of Mohamed V, father of the current Moroccan monarch.

Assembly Official To Present Islamic Law Draft

GF151814 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 14 May 84 p 1

[Hashim ad-Daywan Dispatch]

[Excerpt] Assembly Deputy Salih al-Fadhalah, chairman of the legal and legislative committee at the National Assembly, will present to the Assembly today a draft law replacing the civil law currently in effect. In a statement to *AL-ANBA'* last night, Al-Fadhalah said that the draft will be more in concordance with Islamic law, if not completely derived from it. A number of professors in jurisprudence, civil law, and Islamic shari'a participated in preparing it.

Foreign Ministry Official Ar-Rashid Visits USSR

For Kuwaiti and Soviet coverage of the visit to Moscow by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Rashid ar-Rashid, including a report on his meeting with USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, see the Middle East & North Africa Section of the 16 May Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

OMAN

Minister Receives Message From Saudi Counterpart

GF131702 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] His Excellency Badr ibn Su'ud ibn Harib, minister of interior, received today a written message from Prince Nayif ibn

'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of interior of the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The message was received by His Highness Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn 'Ali al-Aqtabi, deputy minister of interior, during his meeting this morning with Captain Rab'i Rufa'i ar-Ruwayli.

QATAR

Interior Minister Returns Home From Kuwait

GF141759 Manama WAKH in English 1635 GMT 14 May 84

[Excerpt] Doha, 14 May (WAKH) — Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani returned home today after a three-day visit to Kuwait.

GULF TIMES Comments on Attacks on Oil Tankers

GF151124 Doha QNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Doha, 15 May (QNA) — The Qatari English-language newspaper *GULF TIMES* has expressed concern about the escalation witnessed in the war between Iraq and Iran by referring to the attacks on commercial oil tankers in the Gulf waters by unidentified aircraft.

Commenting editorially, the paper said that regardless of which side perpetrated the attacks on the tankers, this act harms everybody and poses the threat of the interference of the superpowers, something which is opposed by the region's countries which must act to prevent it. The paper expressed hope that this grave escalation of the war will come to an end.

The paper referred to the efforts that were and are still being exerted to end this war, particularly the efforts undertaken by the Arab Gulf countries and the other Islamic countries. The paper hoped these efforts will receive positive responses from the two sides of the dispute, the two Muslim countries of Iraq and Iran, so this shedding of Muslim blood will end.

SAUDI ARABIA

Oil Tanker Yanbu Pride Attacked in Saudi Port

LD160816 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, 16 May (KUNA) — An unidentified aircraft fired at a Saudi tanker in the port of Ra's Tannurah within Saudi territorial waters today.

Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kuwaiti Oil Tanker Company 'Abd al-Fattah Sulayman al-Badr said he received a cable informing him that the tanker *Yanbu [Pride]* is on fire and that the Saudi fire service is trying to put out the fire which resulted from the bombing.

Mr Al-Badr said the tanker left Kuwait carrying 100,000 tons of petroleum and went to Ju'aymah station in the port of Ra's Tannurah where it completed loading its cargo of 210,000 tons.

He added that the tanker was on its way to Brazil when it was raided.

'Responsible Source' Reaction

LD161502 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1425 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Riyadh, 16 May, (SPA) — A responsible source at the general directorate of ports in the Kingdom issued a report that said that at precisely 0926 this morning, Wednesday, while the tanker *Yanbu Pride*, jointly owned by a Saudi and a foreign company, was 60 miles northeast of Ra's Tannurah after having left Al-Ahmadi Port in Kuwait, it was subjected to aerial bombardment which caused a fire in the tanker's fuel tanks. The report added that the tanker, en route to Brazil, did not reach any of the Kingdom's ports, contrary to what was reported by some radio stations. There was no loss of lives because the Saudi civil defense forces and the Saudi ports' forces hurried to put the fire out in response to the tanker's call for help. The source said that an investigation is under way by the specialist authorities to shed light on the circumstances of the incident.

A responsible source at the Information Ministry commented on the incident: There is no doubt it is a very strange and regrettable incident, and, on its part, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia denounces these repeated aerial assaults on Gulf tankers and condemns acts of violence and violations of international laws. The source stressed the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's determination to put an end to these infringements in cooperation and consultation with its brother in the GCC countries.

Netherlands Prime Minister Welcomed by Crown Prince

LD121545 Riyadh SPA in English 1224 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Riyadh, May 12, SPA — Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers arrived here today from Jidda, as part of a visit to Saudi Arabia. He was greeted at King Khalid International Airport by Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, Prince Sultan, the second deputy premier and minister of defence and aviation and Prince Salman, the governor of Riyadh. Prior to his departure from Jidda, Lubbers said his visit to the Kingdom was in the framework of efforts to boost existing cooperation between the Kingdom and the Netherlands. He praised the Kingdom's wise policy under the leadership of HM King Fahd. The premier said he will try to coordinate and boost joint cooperation between the two countries at all levels.

Confers With Foreign Minister

LD122049 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers conferred this evening at his residence in the Conference Palace with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans van den Broek and the accompanying delegation, chief of the Western Department at the Foreign Ministry Ma'mun Qabbani, and the Kingdom's ambassador to the Netherlands, Zayn al-'Abidin ad-Dabbagh.

King Fahd Gives Dinner

LD130312 Riyadh SPA in English 1929 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Riyadh, May 12, Spa — His Majesty King Fahd hosted a dinner part in honour of the visiting Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, here tonight. The party was attended by Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sultan, the second deputy premier and defence and aviation minister; Prince 'Abd ar-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy defence minister of public works and housing; Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, interior minister; Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Riyadh region; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Prince Turki al-Faysal; ministers and senior officials.

Talks Begin 12 May

GF130836 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] The Saudi-Dutch talks began last night under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers. On the Saudi side, the talks were attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and chief of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister and general inspector; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; 'Abd al-'Aziz az-Zamil, minister of industry and electricity and the accompanying minister; and Zayn al-'Abidin ad-Dabbagh, the Kingdom's ambassador to the Netherlands; and Ma'mun Qabbani, chief of the Western Department at the Foreign Ministry. Present on the Dutch side were Hans van den Broek, foreign minister; Frederik Bergman, Dutch ambassador to the Kingdom; and the delegation accompanying the Dutch prime minister. His Majesty the King hosted a dinner reception last night in honor of the Dutch prime minister.

Cooperation Treaty Signed

LD131353 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1305 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Riyadh, 13 May (SPA) — Before noon today His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal conferred with Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek and the delegation accompanying him currently visiting the Kingdom. During the meeting, which was attended by head of the Western Department at the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Ma'mun al-Qabbani, and Zayn al-'Abidin ad-Dabbagh, Saudi ambassador to the Netherlands, they discussed the situation in the Middle East, issues of joint interest, and the international economic situation.

After the meeting, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs, and the Netherlands foreign minister signed a treaty for economic and technical cooperation between the Kingdom and the Netherlands.

Meets With Ministers

LD131339 Riyadh SPA in English 1204 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Riyadh, May 13, SPA — Visiting Dutch Premier Ruud Lubbers met here today with Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl.

The meeting was attended by Hamed ash-Sayyarri, the acting governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) and 'Usama Faquh, deputy finance minister for development cooperation.

After the meeting, Aba al-Khayl told SPA that the gathering covered bilateral relations in economic affairs as well as issues relating to development in the Third World countries. He added that Saudi Arabic and the Netherlands had identical views toward development programmes in developing countries since Holland is considered one of active industrialised countries which is extending its cooperative hand to the Third World countries.

Lubbers also met earlier today with Commerce Minister Dr Sulayman as-Sulayyim. After the meeting, As-Sulayyim said he discussed with him means to enhance trade cooperation between the two countries. He added that the Netherlands is now enjoying a surplus in its trade balance with the Kingdom due to a fall in its imports of oil from Saudi Arabic.

The meeting also covered the Kingdom's petrochemical exports to the Netherlands, As-Sulayyim said.

The Dutch premier has expressed his country's readiness to encourage imports of Saudi petrochemicals since Holland supports the policy of free trade without any restrictions of any nature whatsoever, As-Sulayyim said.

Comments on Talks

LD132122 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1720 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Riyadh 13 May (SPA) — The prime minister of Netherlands, Ruud Lubbers, described his talks with His Majesty King Fahd and other Saudi officials as excellent and has provided a fresh push to the consolidation of the existing relations between the two countries and to strengthening cooperation in the various fields.

He added, in a news conference held this evening in Riyadh, that he had exchanged views with his majesty the king about questions of mutual interest and international issues in addition to the bilateral relations and the cooperation in various fields.

The Netherlands prime minister expressed his pleasure on visiting the Kingdom and having the opportunity of meeting His Majesty King Fahd and other Saudi officials to discuss the subjects of mutual interest. Holland, he said, being a member of the EEC, supports what he described as moderate and balanced attitudes for finding a settlement to the Middle East conflict.

He recalled that his country aspires towards the development of cooperation with the Kingdom in the political and economic fields. He described his talks with the minister of finance and national economy, Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, as extremely useful and had covered a number of international monetary issues of mutual interest.

Concerning his talks with the minister of commerce, Dr Sulayman as-Sulayyim, he said they dealt with the means of bolstering trade between the Kingdom and members of the EEC.

He referred to his talks with the minister of agriculture and water, 'Abd ar-Rahman Al ash-Shaykh, and said they touched on means to bolster cooperation in the field of agricultue and particularly the agricultural exports to the Kingdom, at the forefront of which are the potatoes and the dairy products. He noted that there is a good chance to benefit from the Netherlands' expertise and technology in the field of agricultural industries.

The Netherlands foreign minister, Hans van den Broek, noted that his talks with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, have dealt with questions concerning the Middle East, at the forefront of which were the Iraq-Iran war and the Lebanese problem. He said that the economic and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries is considered an important landmark for the consolidation of cooperation. He hailed the wisdom and moderation of the Saudi leadership vis-a-vis all issues of concern to the two friendly countries.

About his country's role, as a member of the EEC, in solving the Middle East conflict, he said there are two basic factors in his view to solve the conflict; namely the right of the Palestinian people in self determination and the right of all states of the region including Israel to live in security and peace.

On the nature of the technical and economic cooperation agreement, he said it provides a basic framework to consolidate the exchange of visits between the officials of the two countries and to strengthen other means and aspects of cooperation between them.

Banquet Honors Delegation

LD132226 Riyadh SPA in English 1932 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Riyadh, May 13, SPA — Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the first deputy premier and commander of the national delegation tonight gave a dinner in honour of visiting Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and entourage. The banquet was attended by Prince Sultan, the second deputy premier and minister of defence and aviation, Prince 'Abd ar-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the deputy minister of defence and aviation, Prince Mut'ib, the housing and public works minister, Prince Na'if, the interior minister, Prince Salman, the governor of Riyadh, and members of the royal family and cabinet ministers.

Departs 14 May

LD141835 Riyadh SPA in English 1225 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Riyadh, May 14, SPA — Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and his accompanying delegation left here today after a three-day visit to the Kingdom during which he had talks with HM King Fahd.

He was seen off at the airport by Industry and Electric Power Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zamil, Chief of the Royal Protocol Ahmed 'Abd al-Wahab, and the ambassadors of the two countries.

Joint Communique

LD142236 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Riyadh 14 May (SPA) — A joint communique has been issued on a visit of the prime minister of the Netherlands to the Kingdom and his meeting with his majesty and senior officials. Here is the text:

At the invitation of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, His Excellency Dr Ruud Lubbers, prime minister of the Netherlands, paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 10 to the 13 Sha'ban 1404, corresponding to 11-14 May 1984. His excellency was accompanied by his excellency the foreign minister, Dr Hans van den Broek, and a delegation of senior Dutch officials. His excellency the prime minister had comprehensive talks with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in which His Royal Highness Amir 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense, aviation and inspector general; His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; His Excellency 'Abd al-'Aziz az-Zamil, minister of industry and electricity and accompanying minister [not further identified] His Excellency Zayn al-'Abidin ad-Dabbagh, his majesty's ambassador in the Hague; His Excellency Ma'mun Qabbani, head of the Western Administration at the Foreign Ministry, took part. On the Dutch side, the following took part: His Excellency Hans van den Broek, foreign minister; his excellency the Dutch ambassador to the Kingdom and a number of senior officials of the ministries of general affairs, foreign affairs, economic affairs and agriculture.

The talks included bilateral relations and a review of the international situation in general and the problems of the region in particular, in addition to Arab-European relations. Both sides expressed satisfaction and pleasure at the development of their relations. The visit of his excellency to the Kingdom, the first by a Dutch prime minister, served to confirm the importance the two countries attach to their bilateral relations in particular and Arab-European relations in general. And out of their desire to consolidate their relations, the foreign ministers of the two countries signed on behalf of their governments the agreement on economic and technical cooperation. Both sides agreed on the urgent need to find a just and lasting solution to the conflict in the Middle East and to the Palestine problem. The Saudi side expressed the importance it attaches to the role which the EEC could play in the achievement of this just and lasting solution. Both sides agreed on the need to end the Iraqi-Iranian war in a way which secures the dignity and rights of the two warring countries. Regarding the situation in Lebanon, they expressed the hope that the government of national unity in Lebanon would be able to achieve national reconciliation and the recovery of Lebanon's complete and absolute sovereignty on all its territories and maintain its independence and unity. Regarding the situation in Afghanistan, both sides expressed regret at the continuation of the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and urged the Government of the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from this country and leave the Afghan people to choose with total freedom and absolute will the political and social order they wish for themselves. Both sides praised the positive development of Arab-European relations and expressed the hope these relations would become stronger in the interests of the peoples of the two regions in particular, a matter which serves security, stability and peace in the world.

During his visit, his excellency the prime minister met a number of senior Saudi officials and visited the Ministry of Planning where his excellency the minister of planning explained to him the main features of the Third 5-Year Development Plan. In this field, his exceellency expressed his admiration at the great progress achieved by the Kingdom in the various fields during a short period of time. Meanwhile, his excellency the foreign minister had lengthy talks with His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, in which a number of Saudi and Dutch officials took part. The two ministers agreed during the talks to continue consultation concerning the various matters which interest their two countries.

His excellency the Dutch prime minister expressed his deep thanks for the hospitality shown to his excellency and the accompanying delegation during their visit.

Official Warns Against Hajj Violations

GF151806 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 14 May 84 p 7

[Muhammad Suliyman ash-Shamari dispatch]

[Excerpt] 'Ali Abu al-'Ula, deputy amir of the Mecca region and secretary of the Pilgrimage Higher Committee, has announced that the Saudi Government has issued a warning to all Islamic governments that pilgrims should be mobilized only for performing the rites of the pilgrimage and should remove from their minds all slogans and political matters unconnected with the hajj. He added: The Saudi Government will strike with a fist of iron at anyone who tries to tamper with the security and the safety of the pilgrims. The competent customs authorities will not allow the entry of printed matter, leaflets, or photographs that will be exploited for political propoganda or tendentious slogans.

'Ali Abu al-'Ula made this statement to *AS-SIYASAH* during his visit to Kuwait last week when he met with His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, the amir of Kuwait; Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister; and officials of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs.

Abu al-'Ula added: The security precautions are continuing throughout the year in accordance with the directions and organizational measures of the Ministry of Interior. With regards to security precautions for the haj season, the Ministry of Interior will mobilize a great number of security men to supervise the traffic, to ensure the pilgrims comfort, and to pursue thieves and offenders.

He added: The reason for mobilizing the security men is to ensure the comfort of the pilgrims and to create an atmosphere for the pilgrim to perform his religious duties. As you know that there is security in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, praise be to God.

Lebanese Meetings Continue Among 'Hopeful Signs'

LD122333 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 May 84

[News and comment by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] The Lebanese National Unity Government is continuing its meetings to create a formula for rescuing the country among hopeful signs of the possibility of reaching a happy conclusion.

The rescue march begins in Lebanon in the significance of these sentences: The members of the national salvation government are holding continuous meetings to reach an agreement formula to put an end to the fighting that has lasted among the warring Lebanese factions for 9 years, during which all of Lebanon was against all of Lebanon. The result was that all the darts targeted on the body of Lebanon became mixed up and rebounded on their sources.

Now all the conflicting parties are fully convinced that none will achieve victory over the other except at the cost of destroying Lebanon — the land and the people. In the shadow of this conviction begins the rescue march whose first steps were the meeting of the warring factions' leaders for the first time on Lebanese territory since the beginning of the civil war.

Among the hopeful signs of Lebanon's regaining its security and peace the Israeli enemy attempted to influence the events. Its naval ships approached the shores of Beirut, and its aircraft broke the sound barrier over the town of Bikfiyya where the Lebanese cabinet holds its meetings in a desperate hostile attempt to disturb the peace of the lebanese leaders' meetings and to flaunt the Israeli presence in the Lebanese arena despite Lebanese rejection of it.

It seems that the enemy's increasing understanding that the situation in Lebanon is now completely out of Israeli control is the reason for this provocation, which has no justification except the feeling that Lebanon has begun to walk the road of stability, which is resented by the Israelis, who want the complete opposite. But there is still the ability of the Lebanese to confront their own challenges before the challenges of the Israeli enemy. In such a hopeful atmosphere the meeting of the Lebanese leaders gives the strong impression the Lebanese are fully convinced that their own challenges are a challenge for Lebanon itself, and by supporting the country they will achieve the victory over its enemies.

So, what is taking place among the Lebanese leaders, whose aim is to regain peace and security for their country, must meet with confidence and optimism from the friends and brothers, in contrast to the enemies of Lebanon and the enemies of the Arab nation who see in the return of peace and security to Lebanon a great lost opportunity for imposing their will on Lebanon and hence on all Arabs.

UAE

Foreign Ministry Receives Arab League Memorandum

GF151401 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 May (WAKH) — UAE Foreign Ministry has received a memorandum from the Arab League General Secretariat containing an invitation to attend the emergency Arab foreign ministers meeting, scheduled to convene in Tunis on 15 May.

A responsible source at the UAE Foreign Ministry has stated the Arab foreign ministers will make preparations for the forthcoming Arab summit conference and fix its time and place.

The source said that committee following up the developments of the Iraq-Iran war will meet in Tunis on 18 May, the Arab League Charter Amendment Committee on 19 May, and the Arab-Israeli conflict and joint Arab action committee after being formed by the Arab foreign ministers.

Supreme Soviet Sends Message to Mubarak
NC151429 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 15 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the occasion of Africa Day — the day commemorating the promulgation of the OAU Charter. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, received the message during his meeting today with (Edmon Daryan), Soviet charge d'affairs in Cairo.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali on PLO Factional Dispute
AU152034 Vienna Television Service in German 1915 GMT 15 May 84

[Interview with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, by Austrian television correspondent Hans Benedict in Cairo; date not given — recorded in English with superimposed German translation]

[Excerpts] [Hans Benedict] President Husni Mubarak stated in talks with Austrian Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc that Israel, Jordan, Syria, and the PLO must find their own forms of peace through compromises which are not imposed on them by other powers, but which result from internal moderation processes. Mubarak believes that his moderation can be expected in all camps. Egypt's Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has written off as ineffective the past Middle East initiatives of the great powers, including those of the United States. He counts on a Palestinian solution through an internal consolidation of the PLO.

[Kamal Hasan 'Ali] Currently there is most likely only one PLO faction. That is Yasir 'Arafat's Fatah movement, which is working for a peaceful solution — the negotiations between 'Arafat and King Husayn of Jordan have shown this. The problem still lies in the dispute between the factions of 'Arafat and the group around George Habash and around Nayif Hawatimah, the two people's liberation fronts. And of course much will depend on 'Arafat's ability to assert himself and solve this problem.

[Benedict] What must be done to make Habash and Hawatimah abandon their radical course and join the moderate forces?

['Ali] A prerequisite for this is that the Israelis abandon the policy of a stepped up settlement of the West Jordan Bank and reduce the pressure of the occupying power on the population. This would not only help 'Arafat and King Husayn, but would encourage Hawatimah toward moderation as well.

'Ali Says Zambia's Kaunda May Chair OAU
NC161250 Paris AFP in English 1136 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Cairo, May 16 (AFP) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda could chair this year's summit of the Organisation of African Unity, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said in an interview published here today. Mr Hasan 'Ali said President Kaunda might be chosen because Zambia was the only African state to have not held the OAU chairmanship, according to the Egyptian review *AL-MUSAWWAR*. The summit, originally expected to be held in Conakry, Guinea, is now expected to be held in Addis Ababa, where the OAU has its headquarters.

Ghali Calls for Coexistence With Israel
NC151809 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, has expressed his view of the possibility of concluding an agreement with Saudi Arabia for establishing a new Arab League that would, according to the Egyptian minister, take a state of peaceful coexistence with Israel into consideration. Ghali called for a collective will among the Arab states for negotiating and accepting coexistence with Israel and for turning the armed confrontation between the Arabs and Israel into relations and cooperation based on mutual cooperation, instead of conflict and tension. This was contained in an interview which the Egyptian minister gave to the Egyptian magazine *AKHIR SA'AH* to be published tomorrow in Cairo.

Iraqi Trade Delegation Arrives in Cairo
NC152020 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 15 May (MENA) — An Iraqi trade delegation headed by 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Jinadi, chairman of the Light Industries Company, arrived this evening in Cairo on a week-long visit to Egypt. The Iraqi official said he will hold talks with officials at the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade on ways to enhance bilateral trade. He added that the visit falls within the context of the exchange of visits and promotion of trade relations between Iraq and Egypt. The Iraqi official said that he will attend the opening ceremony of the Iraqi Trade Center in Cairo at the end of this week.

Cairo Views U.S., Israeli Stands on Jerusalem
NC151412 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 May 84

[Ahmad Sha'ban commentary]

[Text] Israel is hectically urging other countries to transfer their embassies to Jerusalem. This worked in the case of Costa Rica and El Salvador, which actually transferred their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Furthermore, the pro-Israel lobby in the United States is exerting pressure for transferriing the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem. Meanwhile, the United States has officially declared its opposition to such a transfer. This stand was reiterated by President Reagan, Vice President Bush, and Secretary of State Shultz. The latest statement in this regard was made by President Reagan in a message sent to the amir of Qatar. In this message, President Reagan underlined that his administration will continue opposing any attempt to transfer the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem, terming the draft bill submitted to Congress to this effect as unwise.

By urging the transfer of embassies to Jerusalem, Israel is trying to establish a status quo for Jerusalem as Israel's legitimate capital. Nevertheless, this is unacceptable on international, Islamic, Arab, and Egyptian levels. Egypt severed diplomatic relations with both Costa Rica and El Salvador without delay following the transfer of their embassies to Jerusalem. In addition, President Mubarak made it clear that Egypt will take the same measure with any country that transfers its embassy to Jerusalem.

Egypt does not tolerate any tampering with Arab rights, nor does it like to see Palestinians robbed of their rights. Meanwhile, Egypt wants to protect the rights of both Muslims and Christians over Jerusalem. This stand emerges out of unlimited dedication to all Arab rights. Egypt's dealings with any country depends on the extent to which that country respects Egypt's Arab commitments and its position on the Palestinian issue. Israel should therefore discontinue taking measures that Egypt does not accept — measures which obstruct the chances of a gradual movement towards peace and a solution to the Middle East problem. The present Israeli efforts to transfer embassies to Jerusalem are probably only part of the pre-election campaign. However, jockeying for votes should not take place at the expense of peace efforts in the region.

Will Israel bridle its currently excessive attitudes? Will it restrain its extremist elements?

Will it instead respect Arab rights and abandon the policy of maintaining the status quo? If so, Israel will enhance the chances for a dialogue with Arab parties prepared to participate in the peace process.

It is Israeli extremism that precludes such a participation and hampers the chances for reaching a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East problem — a solution that will restore rights and will spare the region more wars and tribulations.

Briefs

Australian Ambassador Ends Tour— Cairo, 15 May (MENA) — Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Ilah, chairman of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, has received Frank Murray, Australian ambassador to Cairo, on the occasion of the latter's end of tour here. [Excerpt][Cairo MENA in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 May 84 NC]

Armed Forces Communique No 1,466 - 15 May

JN151636 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 May 84

[Communique No 1,466 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 15 May 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high confidence in defeating the unjust Iranian aggression and crushing the aggressor Khomeynnites, our heroic Armed Forces are continuing their daring operations at the front. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units used artillery and other weapons to pound enemy positions, engineering equipment, and troop concentrations east of Basra, killing 52 men and wounding others. Our forces destroyed one 106-mm gun, one vehicle, one truck, and two hardware stockpiles.

2. One of our forward units raided enemy positions and troop concentrations opposite its positions in the central sector. Our unit killed or wounded a number of enemy men, destroyed three infantry positions, and set a number of position on fire. In another area of the same sector, six enemy men were killed and a number of light weapons were captured.

3. Our daring helicopter gunships today launched successful attacks on enemy positions and troop concentrations opposite our forward units east of Basra and east of Tigris. Our helicopters scored direct, effective hits and inflicted losses. Known losses amount to the destruction of two troop assembly points, three boats carrying personnel, and one weapons emplacement. All of our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. One of our forward units used artillery to pound a number of enemy targets opposite its positions in the Maysan sector, scoring direct and effective hits.

5. The suspect Iranian regime today shelled Mandali, Ash-Shihabi, and their environs with heavy artillery. The shelling destroyed two houses in Mandali, and damaged a number of civilian establishments in Ash-Shihabi.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 May 1984

Dailies Warn Iran Against New Attacks

JN151056 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0520 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 15 May (INA) — Two local newspapers assert that Iraq will continue to deal blows to the Iranians, but bigger and stronger blows. In their editorials today, both newspapers emphasize that the road which is open to Iran's rulers now is the road of peace,

ATH-THAWRAH says: The strikes in the last few days against enemy targets in the Arab Gulf emphasize Iraq's ability to tighten the siege on Khark Island and the other Iranian ports. The newspaper indicates that Iraq's insistence on tightening the siege is aimed at making Iran's rulers understand that the siege decision is firm, continuing, and irrevocable. It points out that the Iranian rulers' recent threats against Gulf safety and the freedom of the international navigation in it prove that they have begun to feel more restricted than ever due to the Iraqi siege. The paper warns Iran's rulers against any new aggression on Iraqi territories and adds that the Iraqi Army is now fully ready to destroy any attack and to wipe out the attackers.

AL-JUMHURIYAH asserts that Iraq will not stop pursuing the Iranians on land, in the air, or at sea, nor will it stop tightening its grip on them and their economic interests. It says: Iraq is determined to deal the strongest possible blows to the Iranians at the right time and to inflict heavier losses on them. It adds: If the Iranian rulers want only war, Iraq will have no choice but to fight. Iran must then accept the consequences of war. It warns the Iranian rulers that their threats will not benefit them and that the only road open to them is the road of peace. Concluding, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* emphasizes that Iraq will continue to hit with stronger determination so long as they continue to understand only the language of force.

Economic Talks With India Begin in Baghdad

JN151153 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 May 84

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 15 May (INA) — The Iraqi-Indian joint committee for economic and technical cooperation began its meetings here today. Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi chaired the Iraqi side and Energy Minister Shiv Narain Shankar chaired the Indian side.

The two sides discussed the spheres of bilateral cooperation in the various fields and the means to bolster them in the interest of the two friendly peoples.

Hasan 'Ali-Shankar Meeting

JN151155 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 15 May (INA) — Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali met here today with Indian Energy Minister Shiv Narain Shankar and his delegation.

The two sides discussed the means to promote bilateral trade relations and exchanged viewpoints about the topics on the agenda of the ninth session of the Iraqi-Indian joint committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation, which began its meetings in Baghdad today.

'Ubaydat on Use of Students as Terrorists

JN151937 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1620 GMT 15 May 84

[Statement by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat at the House of Representatives on 15 May — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Mr Speaker, honorable members: The government was serious and sincere when it agreed to the convening of this session, and it will continue to be serious and sincere, God willing, so that our march will be clear, frank, and confident; so that we will fulfill the promise and the pledge; and so that we will be true to ourselves when we say that we are upholding the Constitution and are applying the laws and regulations issued under this Constitution with the utmost resolution and faith.

Having heard the honorable members' remarks, I would like to say that I will not reply to every individual remark but will try to make my reply as general as possible. However, there are two specific subjects to which I have a written reply. I would like the honorable members to hear the government's reply to them. The two subjects are: the potash and chemical fertilizer plant, which is one of the major economic projects in this country, and the owners of cars that were impounded by customs.

Regarding the potash and fertilizer projects, it is understood that financing such projects depends on capital and loans. The loans are more than double the paid up capital. This has increased the burden of repaying these loans. We have thus bartered this [immediate] revenue for a wealth which will remain for us and our future generation. This is the first point. The second point is that the feasibility studies for these projects have pointed out that these projects will incur some losses in their first years because of the experimental period for production and the increase in the costs of foundation and construction work, as well as the increase in the interest on these loans. Therefore, the expectations have been — and still are — that there will be no profit in the first stage. These two plants are major industrial projects. Like all major industrial projects, they are subject to the factors of industrial economics, which basically say that any major industry that has been established in conditions such as those that existed in Jordan will need 3-5 years before they can firmly manage on their own.

The third point is that all fertilizer projects in the world, irrespective of the conditions in which they were established and the abilities of the states that built these industries, have suffered a major drop in prices in the past 2 years. This drop has affected these industries. Fortunately, however, the reports from the World Bank and the UN Food and Agricultural Organization show some improvement in prices. This is expected to reflect on the economics of this industry here — potash, fertilizer, and phosphates. The last point is that I would like to assure the honorable members that the government is determined and serious about reconsidering all of these industries — first in view of their importance, second because Jordan expects a great deal from them, and third because there is thus far no alternative to these industries. Therefore, in order to ensure the progress of these industries, provide better administrations for them, reduce their costs, and increase their productivity, this government will spare no effort, despite all hardships, to take all of the necessary measures to tackle the affairs of these major industries.

The second topic is about the story that some 100 cars operating on the international highway were impounded because customs authorities accused their owners of changing parts of these cars contrary to the law. The fact is: First, the number of these cars is 28, not 100. Second, their owners have indeed contravened the law by forgery. In some cases, totally new cars were smuggled into the country. A special committee has been formed to examine these cases and submit its findings. We will be lenient and sympathetic.

Honorable members, many issues were raised and sensational examples were cited. The speakers were almost unanimous on certain issues — seizure of passports, prohibition of departure, postponement of departure, reinvestigation, arrest, and detention. Many remarks were directed at the functions of the General Intelligence Department in particular. First, not all security organs in Jordan carry out such functions. Only one organ is empowered to carry out such functions under the law. It is a national organ which is performing its duties under a law issued in 1964 in accordance with the Constitution. The organ's primary duty is to defend the state's internal and external security and to take all legal measures in fulfilling this mission in cooperation with all the different government ministries and departments, including the other security organs in the Armed Forces and public security, which must give the necessary assistance to this organ when fulfilling its duty. Both this organ and its leadership are directly responsible to the prime minister.

At any rate, the measures that are taken cannot of course please those who are the targets. Why are these measures taken? I can say that 90 percent of these measures are taken against our youths who are studying abroad. We have 60,000-80,000 students studying abroad. If I am not accurate, the education minister can correct me. They are studying in all parts of the world. Whether this policy is right or wrong and whether the country needs all of these graduates, who will return and become unemployed, is another topic, which is now being examined under the higher education law. In general, the picture is now clear. It is not possible to continue in this way with higher education is out of control.

I can say that most, if not all, of our high school graduates normally avoid any contact with outside political trends and with the doctrines of proscribed political parties. The change takes place when they go abroad to study. The various political organizations in the Arab world and in the East and West — these organizations which could be extremely leftist or rightist, and which believe in violence or any other doctrine — use our students as their main target. The conditions in our country are not easy. This is God's will. And I do not think that they will be easy in the foreseeable future. These youths are our material for the future. They are the ones who will become our future social leaders, representatives, teachers, university professors, engineers, doctors, lawyers, and military men. In short, they will be the society and the future. The question posed here is simple: In the absence of any sensible political equation in this world, will we let these students be exploited by everything that is alien to our homeland and its political thinking, faith, values, principles, and national and pan-Arab objectives, or will we have to step in at some point? This question is asked of the government. Any government has to face this question. Any regime has to face up to this reality. We have faced it for years.

These students are contacted abroad. I will not say all of them, but some of them are paid to become members of these organizations. Others help in one way or another. Some reach only a certain level in the organization. Some specialize in certain aspects of the organization, and yet others are asked to join armed organizations. I am sorry that our only contact with these youths is this negative contact with the security organs when they return. This is an old and difficult problem. We have tried in the past and we are trying now to improve our methods, but not by preventing the security organs from getting in touch with these citizens and learning what has happened. Therefore, contacts with these citizens will continue. True, they are negative, unpleasant contacts, but their final results are positive.

I can understand when it is said or when honorable members suggest that students should be treated as dignified citizens during the interrogation, and that they should be handled kindly and sympathetically with regard to any slight link they might have established with a student union or some other organization outside. This is correct and acceptable, and the competent organs are instructed to act accordingly. But what we reject is not taking any action at all against these citizens or not carrying out any contact or conversation with them until it becomes too late and they are sent back to us to perpetrate acts of sabotage. This country cannot absorb tens of thousands of students who return from all parts of the world with concepts that are mostly alien to us.

Let me refresh your memories. Who opened fire on the Jordanian ambassador in India? Who opened fire on the Jordanian ambassador in Rome? Who opened fire on Jordanian Embassy employees in Athens? I regret to say that they were Jordanian citizens who are students abroad. These brother students, in view of the fault in our Arab arena and for various other reasons, left their places of study and moved from one country to another. Some moved from West to East, and others moved from the Arab countries to the West. They joined organizations that can only be described as terrorist organizations seeking to undermine the security of this country. We cannot appease these political organizations. They joined these organizations and became their instruments of sabotage. Some of them were sent here. Unfortunately, their number is increasing.

Who placed the explosive charges near the British Embassy 6 months ago that were discovered before they went off? Who set off a booby-trapped car near the officers club in Az-Zarqa'? Who set off the last bomb near the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel before Queen Elizabeth's visit and placed a second bomb near the British Council? They were Jordanian students who were recruited by these outside organizations. Lastly, a rocket positioned to strike at a government department was removed from a house in Al-Wihdat [a refugee camp]. The rocket was trained on the radio and television station. The perpetrators were arrested while attempting to leave Jordan. They were students studying in Syria, Turkey, Rome, Pakistan, and everywhere.

As far as I know, people are not dragged out of their homes and taken to unknown destinations. I hope that some of my brothers will not exaggerate the stories told to them by some irresponsible citizens. There is only one organ that enjoys this authority under the law. This organ is not secret in Jordan, and neither is its building secret, contrary to similar organs in other countries in the world with similar systems. Every citizen should know that it is this organ which makes the arrests. A person is only detained under a warrant. As far as I know, several officers in this organ have public prosecutor powers under the law. Therefore, the arrest only takes place in accordance with this authority. The detainee's statement is also written by one of these young officers, who are sons of this homeland. All the people know that it is this organ which detains citizens, not any other organ. It is impermissible to generalize on this subject. It is not right to say that this is a closed organ. I do not want to defend this department, but I have served as its director for 7 and 1/2 years. It is perhaps the longest term served by any director of a similar organ in the Middle East. I would like to assure you that the case on any citizen goes through sound stages, as far as I know. I hope that it will improve from good to better.

Next is the courts martial, the subject which some of the honorable members raised during the vote of confidence session. Our present reply will not be different from our previous one. These courts were provided for in the Constitution and they function in accordance with the law. Furthermore, the courts are not unchangeable. If the situation changes and enables us to transfer their powers to other qualified departments, the government will not hestitate to do that.

As for the political prisoners, I agree with the brother members on many points they have raised, but I differ with them on the phrase of political prisoners. I am not going to analyze these crimes, whether they are political or nonpolitical ones or whether they are political detainees or not. The issue is related to national security in the full sense of this word. Any detainee is detained for security reasons. I may not be exact in my expression when I say that someone is not a political detainee. He is not detained just because he has a certain ideology. He is detained because he transforms this ideology into action. This action disturbs the formula governing our lives. This formula is reached through laws that define right and wrong for us. Therefore, we say that these detainees are detained because of security reasons. Measures taken against them were in accordance with administrative and security rules. They may be detained a long time. I am not defending this. However, sometimes we face a very sensitive, delicate, and complex problem with regard to state security. This problem may require secrecy and a long period of time. In other cases, the competent organ has been instructed not to detain anyone longer than is absolutely necessary. He must either be freed or sent to court. This organ has started implementing the new instructions.

One of the brother members reminded me of a recent report by Amnesty International. This organization deals with the problems of political detainees, issues concerning human conscience — those who differ with their governments, the opposition members, those who are detained and sentenced for security reasons, and even those who are caught red-handed while carrying out armed violence against the state. This organization publishes a report each year. I would like my brother member to not belittle the importance of the national establishments in our country — establishments which receive a better evaluation from abroad than from us. The outside bodies are more realistic, more objective, and less exaggerating. This is my opinion. The recent Amnesty International report condemned 90 states in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and other states which even included Britain and the socialist countries. The report did not refer to any incident in which the Jordanian state or security authorities were accused of practicing arbitrary measures against any citizen. Perhaps we have examples which the organization did not see, But I assure you that this is the truth. Amnesty International is contacted by pro-state and antistate elements in Jordan from various trends of thought. They give it information — some of which is true, some false, and some inaccurate. Yet this is the real situation.

On the issue of travel permits to Syria, it is no secret that we hate this measure because it has negative aspects. However, we like this measure and insist on it if the circumstances continue as they are and if the threat posed against this country continues in the same manner. The permits that are granted to people to travel to Syria have saved us 70-80 percent of the troubles and have saved our people from being exposed to danger. I do not want to go into details, because I want to maintain my desire to refrain from discussing any issue which may raise a new point of difference between us and any other Arab state. However, I assure you that our organs are instructed to be more alert when we talk about Arab solidarity. They are instructed to be more careful in examining whatever we receive from abroad, through both legitimate channels and smuggling.

I do not want to discuss this subject too much, but I assure you that hardly a week passes without the authorities impounding explosives or weapons transferred to this country to be used in this country. These explosives and weapons are not intended to be used in the occupied territories. We are not ashamed to say this. If these explosives and weapons were meant for the occupied territory, we would have explained why they should be prevented, by saying that we confiscated them for such and such reasons. These weapons and explosives are sent to people who live among us. They are asked to carry out operations. Sometimes they succeed and sometimes they do not. Sometimes they put their explosives in open spaces, because they do not want to expose themselves to any form of responsibility. This happened during the parliamentary elections. Explosive charges were sent one after another. Two or three of them were impounded in Amman at dawn on election day, just before the people went to the polling booths, in Al-Quwaysimah and somewhere else, and also in Samir ar-Rifa'i School.

Every week there is an incident, an operation, an unlawful entry, an attempt to throw explosives or to fire at the Army, and an attempt to place explosives. This is continuing through the efforts of many sides residing outside this country. We do not argue their ideas, but we cannot accept them. Our only means is more organization to resist this sabotage. Right now there are demands to kill certain personages only because they have ideas that do not agree with the ideas of those who send explosives. Our task is to take protective measures — both protective and other measures.

They asked their agents to place these explosives in front of government departments, in public places. These things have been taking place until this moment. Weapons are being sent to individuals connected with certain organizations. I do not know what this has to do with liberation. Some of these organizations are asked to establish a secret, qualified organization in Jordan. They plan, and we also plan. However, our plans are at the minimum level required.

The onslaught is fierce. There are party and political organizations, some of them from the resistance factions and others. Some of them have relations with the host country, some of them have relations with Libya, and some of them have relations with Iran. There are examples. We read responsible reports whose writers can usually account for them. We read documents, interrogation reports, and trial transcripts.

Even the Fatah dissidents who rebelled against their leadership have a role. They seceded from their leadership, and they are now working against Jordan. They sent fresh quantities of weapons to Jordan. Explosives and bombs were seized.

There is also the Al-Jihad Organization, which is active in Egypt. This organization was seized last month. It is a small organization, but it is nevertheless an organization. They obtained weapons and recruited Jordanian citizens, both civilian and military. It was an Islamic organization. Its members were detained. They contacted groups and organizations — both religious and nonreligious organizations. They contacted fedayeen and nonfedayeen organizations and individuals who had fled their countries years ago and who were passing through Jordan.

They even contacted Iran with the aim of coordinating actions. Weapons were seized. It was revealed that they received training in Lebanon and other places.

There was also another religious organization owing allegiance to Iran, under the patronage of the Iranian Embassy in Amman. Jordanian citizens were involved. They exploited the mosques to begin their campaign. They did not name their organization in order to avoid being pursued. Those responsible for this organization visited Iran twice, contacted the Iranian charge d'affaires in Amman, and contacted other sides.

This is going on continuously. These organizations are doing this kind of work. Nobody in the intelligence organ wants to spend all of his time dealing with these wicked, unpleasant things. However, we have no choice. We are asked to correct this organ if it makes mistakes.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Ireland

JN151228 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Amman and Dublin — The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Government of Ireland have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. This decision was taken in order to increase and develop existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Information Minister Returns From Cairo

JN121950 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Information Minister Mrs Layla Sharaf returned to Amman this evening after heading the Jordanian delegation to the nonaligned information and communications ministers conference in Cairo. Three world organizations took part in this conference: the United Nations, UNESCO, and the International Telecommunication Union. The under secretary of the Information Ministry, the director general of Jordan television, and the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Amman met Mrs Sharaf on her arrival. Regarding the results of the Cairo meetings, our colleague Tahir ash-Shiyab held the following interview with Mrs Sharaf:

[Begin recording] [Tahir ash-Shiyab] Your Excellency, you attended the nonaligned conference, and during your stay in Cairo you met with several senior officials. How do you assess these meetings?

[Layla Sharaf] Of course, the purpose of the Cairo visit was to attend the nonaligned conference and the meetings of the member states in the nonaligned news agencies pool. But while in Cairo, I had the opportunity to meet with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, and the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the information minister, and senior officials in the Egyptian Information Ministry. The talks centered on the general situation in the region, the international political situation, and the current stalemate dominating the international political arena, particularly due to the U.S. elections.

We also talked a great deal about the dangers engulfing Jerusalem from cultural, religious, historical, and national aspects. We agreed on the need to act on all levels in order to save the holy city and all holy places in the occupied territories. I spoke to our Egyptian brothers about the efforts that His Majesty King Husayn is exerting to formulate a single Arab stand in order to respond to any political move or initiatives that might be suggested to us or by us, or to any subject that might come up in the international and Arab arenas concerning our great issue — the conflict with the Israeli enemy. The talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and fraternity.

[Ash-Shiyab] Your Excellency, do you believe that the recurrence of these meetings at such levels could be the first step toward resuming diplomatic relations between the two countries.

[Sharaf] We did not discuss this subject. It was not mentioned during our talks. But as you know, rapprochement between Egypt and Jordan returned when President Husni Mubarak's administration began. Matters have been developing ever since. Several Egyptian officials have come to Jordan with messages. I believe that this was the first time we met in this way. To be clear, I did not carry any message to Egypt. I carried the greetings of his majesty the king, and I was only there to attend the conference.

[Ash-Shiyab] Your Excellency, did the conference adopt any special resolutions and recommendations?

[Sharaf] Perhaps the most important resolution was the reduction of the telecommunication tariff by about 50 percent. The goal of this great reduction is to facilitate information and cultural exchange among nonaligned states. The principle of the reduction stems from the belief that information is essential and one of the human rights, and that information is also essential for bringing viewpoints closer and for explaining our viewpoints to one another in the nonaligned states.

[Ash-Shiyab] Thank you.

[Sharaf] Thank you. [End recording].

Comments on Cairo Visit

JN140828 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 14 May 84 pp 1, 23

[Ahmad Jawdah dispatch

[Text] Cairo — Jordanian Information Minister Layla Sharaf has said that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak supports an international conference to solve the Middle East problem and the Palestine question. She added that Mubarak believes that more efforts should be made to overcome the difficulties obstructing such a conference due to the rejection or reservation of certain parties. Mrs Sharaf said that she discussed with the Egyptian president the situation in the region on all levels and the implications of the international situation on the Arab nation's issues and the danger threatening Jerusalem with all its political, civilization, pan-Arab, and religious aspects. This is because this topic does not concern the Arabs only, but also concerns the entire world, particularly the Islamic world.

Mrs Sharaf said that she explained to President Mubarak His Majesty King Husayn's efforts with most of the Arab countries to adopt a unified pan-Arab stand toward joint Arab issues. This is in addition to exploiting the current stalemate in the world political forum this year in order to adopt unified stands to confront any political move in this region that may take place this year.

Mrs Sharaf spoke about Jordanian-Egyptian relations, particularly information and cultural relations, affirming that relations between the two countries had not been severed and that cultural and artistic interaction between the two peoples continued. She noted in this regard that several Egyptian television series were produced by Jordanian television and that a number of Egyptian writers and intellectuals visited Jordan and participated in symposiums and lectures. Answering a question about the nonaligned information and communications ministers conference that ended its work in Cairo last Thursday, Mrs Sharaf said that the conference concentrated on the importance of information as a political tool of development in the communities of the nonaligned countries. She affirmed that the right to know what is taking place is a basic human right. She also stressed the need to establish a new information system in order to organize the process of balancing information. She said that the conference had noted that the flow of information among the Third World countries is not as it should be and that the flow of information from the developed world countries actually influences information in the developing countries.

International Conference on Palestine Supported

JN121342 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Amman — The Jordanian Government has submitted a reply to the UN secretary general concerning the convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East. The reply says that the Jordanian Government supports the idea of convening the conference in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolution issued at the end of last year and that Jordan considers it an idea that desrves to be followed up. Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has said that Jordan's position on this issue stems from Jordan's firm policy, which aims to find a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the Middle East, and from its belief that the United Nations is a suitable and natural place for resolving international disputes through negotiations. He also added that the Jordanian Government believes the conference should be provided with clear and acceptable references, and said: Jordan firmly believes that the most important documentary reference is the principles and provisions of international law regarding the issues that the conference will discuss, especially the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force. He added that Security Council Resolutions No 242 for the year 1967 and No 338 for the year of 1973 should be principal references.

AD-DUSTUR Comments on Conference

JN130916 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 May 84

[Press Review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "The Importance of an International Conference and its Requirements," *AD-DUSTUR* says: Jordan's support for convening an international conference for achieving peace in the Middle East which was officially announced by the government yesterday, stems from a firm Jordan policy. This policy is based on the principles of international law which do not allow the seizure of territory by armed force. From this principle — based on UN Security Council Resolutions Nos 242 and 338 — Jordan's response to the UN secretary general's proposals pertaining to the convening of such a conference comes as firm proof of Jordan's entrenched belief that the United Nations is the natural and most suitable place for solving international conflicts by peaceful means.

AD-DUSTUR adds: While realizing that convening such a conference, which has been approved by the UN General Assembly in its latest session, may be a last chance to avert the dangers of new wars and conflicts in the region, Jordan also realizes that the chances of success for such a conference, or even its mere convening, are ultimately linked to the rebuilding of the Arab position on solidarity and effective bases. Through such bases of Arab solidarity,a wide road for coordinated international effort to remove the dangers of war, tension, and international polarization in this part of the world may be opened.

While realizing beforehand that convening such a conference may not be possible in the shadow of the present Arab state of affairs, Jordan, at the same time, as explained by the prime minister in his television interview the day before yesterday, realizes also that there is a great difference between the importance of convening such a conference and between the actual possibilities for convening it. This is due to the fact that after the United States failed to assume a constructive role in the efforts toward seeking solutions to the crisis in the region, there is no option but to present the whole matter to the international community and its accredited bodies in order to break the stalemate. This stalemate contains in its folds dangers which have been made more pronounced by the U.S.'s biased position toward Israel. Successive U.S. policies caused the stalemate to become more critical and escalated the resulting tension.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: Jordan deeply believes in the necessity to concentrate political efforts and initiatives in order to break the vicious circle in the Middle East, which has resulted from blind U.S. support for Israel. Jordan also believes that coordinated Arab effort must initially stem from within the Arab land, so that it can be heard and be effective and able to exert various kinds of pressures on all international groups and bodies in order for these efforts to bear fruit within the United Nations or outside it. All this can only be achieved through regaining cohesion in Arab ranks and rejecting disunity and differences among Arabs. We think that this can only be achieved by a serious Arab stand on a summit level. Such a summit meeting should reorganize pan-Arab priorities and examine all available options, of which convening an international conference is only one.

Official on Israeli Measures on Identity Cards

GF121424 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 11 May 84 pp 1, 18

[*AL-ANBA'* dispatch from Amman]

[Excerpt] A Jordanian official said yesterday that through their recent measures the occupation authorities are striving to evacuate the legitimate owners from the occupied territories. In a statement to *AL-ANBA'*, the official said that the Israeli measures include the holders of temporary identity cards who could not receive their new cards before they left the occupied territories to work abroad. The occupation authorities announced that the end of July is the last date for the arrival of those persons. The official added that the Israeli denial, which was broadcast last Thursday, is just a maneuver that is aimed at reassuring the temporary identity cards holders in order to prevent them from returning after the specified date.

Reportage on Reaction to Jewish Congress

Connection With Congress Denied

JN160742 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 16 May 84 p 1

[Text] Amman *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* — A responsible Jordanian source has denied that Jordan has any connection with the convocation of the Jewish congress in Morocco or the participation of an Israeli delegation in it. He also denied any Jordanian contact in this regard with any side whatsoever. Yesterday, the Zionist news media cited Western sources as saying that

Morocco had agreed to hold the congress on its territory after contacts with some Arab countries.

Trade Unions Denounce Congress

JN160955 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 16 May 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Amman *AR-RA'Y* — The Jordanian professional trade unions and the Writers Association issued a statement yesterday condemning the convocation of a Jewish congress in Morocco and appealing to Arab leaders to denounce this step and to take a unified stand against it.

AR-RA'Y on Jewish Conference

JN150756 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 15 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Regarding the Jewish conference in Rabat, *AR-RA'Y* says: We wish that the Jewish conference that began its work in Morocco had not deviated from its objective. A dialogue among religions is a demand that has been late in coming. It is also a noble means toward achieving the maximum possible understanding. All heavenly religions have come for the sake of human rights, justice, and happinesss. At this time when wars and rancors are affecting the entire human community, a call was made for a Christian-Jewish-Islamic dialogue that would put mankind on the right course and put an end to the deviation from the principles of right, justice, and peace.

AR-RA'Y adds: However, what has happened in fraternal Morocco is that the Jewish conference began as a Zionist conference from the very beginning. In fact, all the Jews who believe in the Jewish religion, who struggle against Zionism, and who have never stopped denouncing Zionist crimes and actions, did not find a place at the conference. On the contrary, the conference hall comprised 10 Israeli Knesset members who came to Morocco with a decision to deal unilaterally with this Arab-Muslim country, in the same way as Zionism dealt unilaterally with President Anwar as-Sadat. If experience has proved that unilateral action only grants gains to the enemy, then this is due to the fact that any Arab action that is not based on a joint concept, coordination, and plan is a painful blow to all the calls for solidarity and the unity of rank and objective.

AR-RA'Y concludes: The convocation of the Jewish conference has come on the eve of 15 May, the anniversary marking the usurpation of Palestine, in the Arab country which chairs the special Jerusalem committee, and Jerusalem, which is the target of Zionist designs and hideous plots against its Arabism and Islamic and Christian sanctities in it. Moreover, this conference coincided with the scheduled date for the Arab foreign ministers' meeting, but was postponed on the pretext that a number of ministers could not arrive. However, it is natural and necessary that the Arab ministers should hold their conference after the Jewish conference has deviated from its course and turned into a Zionist action that aims at dealing unilaterally with Morocco, at foiling the efforts being exerted to hold a special conference on the Palestinian question, and more importantly at removing embarrassment regarding any unilateral regional Arab contact with the enemy.

JORDAN TIMES Comments on Shultz' Remarks

JN130809 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 13 May 84 p4

[Editorial: "The Pundit Is Wrong"]

[Text] George Shultz may be the Reagan administration official most respected by the U.S. Congress and maybe even by the American people. But, contrary to what we had earlier believed, he is not the man to solve Middle East problem. In his latest statement on the Palestinian question, Shultz showed us that he is not capable of learning from past mistakes. For his basic theory is totally flawed if he really thinks, as he says, that by Jordan finding itself in the peace process and negotiating with Israel, it would find a U.S. much different from what it is today, willing and capable to push honestly for a settlement in the area.

Does not the secretary of state know the basic facts about a) Jordan's total commitment to starting a meaningful process that could bring lasting peace to this part of the world, and b) our total opposition, based on conviction and reason, to taking a course that could only bring disaster instead of tranquility and peace, like the course he usually suggests in his endless remarks and statements? Why does he want a country as small as ours to take a risk bigger than itself, when his superpower is unwilling to utter one strong word to its client state in favour of equality and peace?

We do not really understand what makes Shultz so sure of his way, advising Jordan to "find" itself negotiating with Israel, when considering not only the unbroken chain of recent American mistakes and gross miscalculations in handling the situations in Lebanon and in the other Israeli-occupied Arab territories, but also in view of the full range of hostile U.S. policies towards the Arabs and against their national causes since Eisenhower. Secretary Shultz is free to blame the U.S. debacle in Lebanon on Congress, if he so wishes. Equally, he may want to avail himself of the blame for the failure of the arms deal with Jordan and Saudi Arabia, by blaming it on Congress also. But he simply cannot ask us to be the scapegoat for his many other failures. The author of the Reagan initiative for the Middle East knows fully well who killed its chance of success for him. It is not King Husayn nor the Palestinians; the culprits are the government in Israel and their clients around the White House corner. Why does not Mr Shultz dare to even talk about them?

AR-RA'Y on Arab Failure To Achieve Unity

JN131120 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 May 84

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "The Arabs and Plowing the Sea," *AR-RA'Y* says: The prime minister did not look outside the Arab arena for an excuse on which to blame Arab impotence. He blamed the impotence on apathy, lack of unified Arab action, and irresponsibility. These are the negative aspects affecting the arena which the prime minister chose to publicize in front of Arab leaders and masses during the televised political discussion in which he recently participated.

Furthermore, the prime minister explained that Arab action on the Arab and international arenas will continue to be like plowing the sea as long as the Arabs do not succeed in acting as one unit. This means, in all frankness, that the disunity among the Arab leaders and their failure to act in a unified manner are primarily responsibile for the stalemate in the European position. This position has been limited to issuing sedative statements without any positive practices to initiate international action for furthering the issue on the way toward a comprehensive and just settlement.

AR-RA'Y adds: It goes without saying that this brave frankness might not be admired by those who are used to blaming Arab impotence on outside excuses. Without doubt, the prime minister's frankness has addressed Arab minds with the truth to which they are entitled, and it also faced the Arab leaders with facts which cannot be hidden or minimized. The question which is urgently posed by the Arab masses is: How long will their leaders continue to plow the sea? There is no reason whatsoever to prevent agreement among these leaders and assumption of their pan-Arab responsibilities in acting as a unified Arab group to save the land and the kinfolk, Arab reputation, and Arab credibility. It is no longer possible or even acceptable for us to expect unified action on our behalf on European or international levels while Arab leaderships fail to work together in the Arab arena. It is no longer possible or acceptable for Arab leaders to be satisfied with blaming others for neglecting their responsibilities toward us while these leaders neglect working together as one unit.

AR-RA'Y concludes: Those who plow the sea will not be able to convince the Arab masses of their sincerity. They should not forget that the actions which fill the masses with bitterness when they witness the disunity among their leaders are the sirens of danger. These sirens must be responded to by a quick return to solidarity and by building unified Arab action. This is the duty of the Arab leaders which is awaited by the Arab masses. Plowing the sea has become a boring, frustrating, and time wasting activity and is synonymous with impotence.

Briefs

New Ambassador to Austria — AMMAN, 12 May (PETRA) -- Hani Khalifah presented his credentials to Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger last Wednesday as Jordan's nonresident ambassador to Austria. [Text] [Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1448 GMT 12 May 84 JN]

Al-Jumayyil, Karami Review Policy Statement

NC151440 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami met at the B'abda Palace today to evaluate and discuss the draft policy statement of the new government. The Cabinet is scheduled to meet in Bikfayya tomorrow to review the proposed policy statement, on the basis of which the government will seek a vote of confidence from parliament. The prime minister arrived in B'abda by helicopter this afternoon and conferred immediately with the President. The two men also reviewed political and security conditions and exchanged views on important questions facing the nation.

Cabinet Meets in Bikfayya

NC160855 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] The Cabinet session began at 1115 at the summer Presidential Palace in Bikfayya. The conferees will discuss the government policy statement and the political and security situation.

Chamber To Hold Government Confidence Vote 22 May

NC160806 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] The Cabinet will meet in Bikfayya today under President Amin al-Jumayyil. The Cabinet has two fundamental issues to deal with: Reports on the security situation, especially regarding the party that has been persistently violating the cease-fire and which has recently attacked students in their schools, and the government's draft policy statement in order to discuss and approve it before submitting it to the Chamber of Deputies for a vote of confidence.

Some sources have pointed out that President Al-Jumayyil will begin the meeting with a speech on the deterioration of the security situation which is harming innocent citizens — a matter that detracts from the government's credibility in the public eye. However, the discussions might be confined to the government policy statement which, it is hoped, will be tantamount to a new national charter and not merely a traditional statement. It has been learned that the Chamber of Deputies will hold a session on Tuesday to hold a confidence vote in the government.

A ministerial source has recalled that the drafting committee has been content with drafting the broad outlines of the draft statement, focusing on rectifying the situation in the military establishment, on consolidating security, on opening the crossing points and the public utilities as well as on the way to end the current situation in the south, on releasing the kidnapped persons, on solving the problem of the displaced persons, and on finding the ways to remedy the economic situation. The draft statement also includes the decisions that were issued by the national dialogue conference in Lausanne.

The ministerial source expects the Cabinet to continue its meetings until it drafts a clear and specific policy for the government's work in order to rescue the country and implement the reforms plans. The source emphasized, however, that the Cabinet meeting will be confined to studying and approving the policy statement. The source did not rule out the possibility of redrafting the statement because [former] President Sham'un has some observations on certain points. It has been mentioned that these observations deal with the prime minister's powers and that following the approval of the final number of members of the Chamber of Deputies, Sham'un will oppose the appointment of any new deputies to the final number.

While ruling out new appointments or changes in the public posts before the government obtains the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies, informed sources emphasized that the draft statement contains an article providing for equality in all government posts among the various communities.

Sources close to Defense Minister 'Usayran have pointed out that an agreement on the choice of Army commander could be reached during today's meeting.

Junblatt Not To Attend 16 May Cabinet Session

NC151754 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Walid Junblatt has expressed satisfaction with the agreement that the ministerial committee has reached in connection with the Cabinet's draft [policy] statement. He stressed the need to expedite the appointment of a new Army commander, because this matter now nees to be decisively and quickly settled.

With regard to the venue of tomorrow's Cabinet meeting, Junblatt said: I will not go to B'abda because any incident to which any minister is exposed will have negative repercussions for the general situation.

In his capacity as minister of public works and tourism, Walid Junblatt had earlier received at his home Muhammad Madi, Tourism Ministry director general, and Nasri Jarmani, Social Affairs Ministry director general. Junblatt discussed with these two officials the various affairs of the two ministries. Junblatt also received Major General Nazih al-Hakim, with whom Junblatt discussed the affairs and condition of the Army. He also received Dr Muhammad 'Atallah, chairman of the Union and Reconstruction Council, who briefed Junblatt on the projects that have been prepared for the reconstruction of those areas that have suffered damage.

VOL Says Junblatt, Birri To Attend Session

NC151939 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Ministers Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri met tonight. They asserted that they will attend the Cabinet session tomorrow. They exchanged views on the government's policy statement and contacted Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Birri Assumes Justice Ministry Post 15 May

NC151500 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The new Minister of Justice Nabih Birri today took over his responsibilities during a special ceremony held at the UNESCO Complex which was attended by outgoing Minister Roger Shaykhani and Director General of Justice Wajih Khatir. Also present were the President of the Higher Judicial Council Chief Justice Amin Nassar; the head of the Judicial Inspector Authority 'Abd al-Basit Ghandur; the Supreme Court Public Prosecutor Camille Ja'ja'; and a large number of prominent judges and senior officials of the Justice Ministry.

In a speech delivered on the occasion, outgoing Minister Shaykhani welcomed the appointment of Minister Birri and placed himself and the Bar Association at the disposal of the new minister. He referred to the role of the judiciary and the importance of a strong judicial authority.

Chief Justice Nassar congratulated Minister Birri on behalf of the judiciary and expressed full determination to cooperate to overcome present difficulties facing the country.

On his part Minister Birri apologized to all present for putting them to the trouble of crossing over to the UNESCO Complex, and he described this as a sad indicator of the conditions prevailing in the country. He stressed that it was his duty to go to the Court of Justice and he declared his desire to do so in due time.

The new minister described his assumption of duties as an act of participation and not taking over direction. The new minister said that justice was a vital issue, and that much of what had happened to Lebanon had occurred because the Lebanese had failed to give attention to the principles of justice as they should have been doing.

Director General Khatir spoke briefly thanking Minister Shaykhani for his services and expressing the willingness of the Justice Ministry personnel to cooperate fully with the new minister. He described the takeover ceremony today as an expression of the Lebanese unity and welcomed the appointment of Minister Birri, a lawyer, to the Justice Ministry.

'Usayran Assumes Defense Ministry Post 15 May

NC151618 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] A takeover ceremony took place today at 1100 at the National Defense Ministry in Al-Yarzi between former Defense Minister lawyer 'Isam Khuri and new Minister 'Adil 'Usayran. The ceremony was attended by Staff Colonel Emile Lahhud, chief of the Military Operations Room at the ministry, and Milad al-Qarih, director of public relations and information at the ministry, and officer of the Military Room. 'Usayran arrived at the Defense Ministry by car from his residence in Ar-Ramlah Al-Bayda' accompanied by Al-Qarih.

Delegation to Foreign Ministers Meeting Formed

NC151615 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami, in his capacity as foreign minister, has formed the Lebanese delegation to the extraordinary conference which the Arab foreign ministers will hold in Tunis on 19 May. The delegation is led by Salim Al-Huss, who is currently in the United States, from which he will go to Tunis. The delegation includes Ambassador John Hazu, director of Arab affairs at the Foreign Ministry, and Lebanese Ambassador to Tunisia Sami Qurunful.

Karami on Government Task, Security Situation

NC160701 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] I have placed my bet on the government of national unity for the sake of salvation, the unification of the country, and the achievement of justice. I will not allow them [not further identified] to make me lose this bet by creating security tension and stirring up campaigns so that they may say that we have failed. This is what Prime Minister Rashid Karami stated yesterday, regarding the escalation in the security situation.

He said: Basically, the security situation should be dealt with through a decision by everybody. Now that we have agreed to sit at the same table to achieve peace, it is impermissible for the fighting to continue outside [the Cabinet meeting place] otherwise, why did all of us agree to participate in this government?

He added: Everybody must understand that time is overtaking us and that we must achieve something with regard to saving the country and laying the right foundations for a new Lebanon during the next 3 months. We must quickly utilize the fruits of the abrogation of the 17 May agreement before we are faced with new equations that might not be in the country's best interests. This is the right opportunity, and it could be the last opportunity, for Lebanon to emerge from its tragedy. Syria is strongly supporting us and Israel is preoccupied with its internal situation and the Knesset elections.

Karami did not absolve Israel of [responsibility for] the recent eruption in the security situation, noting Israeli officials' statements emphasizing his government's failure and saying that his government will not last long. Karami said that dealing with the security situation requires the withdrawal of gunmen and weapons and the reopening of the crossing points. He affirmed that this requires the establishment of security and the settlement of the army issue. This is what we are urgently dealing with, despite the fact that the issue of the military institution cannot be settled in one or two sessions, he said.

Reportage on Security Situation, Cease-Fire Status

6th Brigade Holds Fire

NC151830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] A responsible military source in the 6th Brigade has stated the following: At approximately 1900 today ten mortar shells fired from East Beirut landed on the Amir Bashir and Fakhr ad-Din barracks and the UNESCO Palace wounding one person and causing some material damage. The shelling was an attempt to draw return fire from the 6th Brigade against the residential areas of East Beirut at a time when the Army question is under discussion. The 6th Brigade Command maintains its principled stand which is to refrain from returning fire and shelling residential areas.

Junblatti Gunmen Stage Raid

NC151250 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Junblatti gunmen dressed in uniforms of the security forces and claiming that they were attached to the Al-Hilu barracks raided a number of houses in the Al-Musaytibah area and its vicinity. They kidnapped a number of citizens — of whom Ahmad ash-Sham'ah and 'Ali al-Husayni have been identified — on the pretext that they had criticized the excesses and attacks by various organizations. It has been learned that the implementation of the disciplinary campaign has been ordered by Anwar al-Fatayri.

Security Committee Meets

NC160854 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] The Security Arrangements Commiteee held a meeting at its headquarters at the race track a short while ago in order to deal with the constant cease-fire violations and to discuss the positions at which the French observers will be stationed. Security sources have reported that intermittent sniper fire is dominating the Ra's an-Nab', port, and At-Tabaris areas. The Mar Mikha'il area in the southern suburb [of Beirut] was earlier subjected to intensive sniper fire which has abated and is now intermittent.

Amal, PSP Receive Arms From Shi'ite Expatriates

NC151533 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] We have learned that the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party recently received approximately 700 tons of arms and ammunition which were unloaded on Khaldah Beach. Well-informed sources said that several Shi'ite expatriates in Africa, who are trading in weapons, supervised this shipment of arms to the Amal Movement. Some of these expatriates visited Beirut a month ago and met with Minister Nabih Birri for this purpose.

The consignment of arms was in response to letters the Amal Movement sent to prominent Shi'ite expatriates requesting them to make generous contributions. They were warned that if such donations were not forthcoming the Movement would not be responsible for their interests and property in Beirut and southern Lebanon.

It was reported that the donations the Amal Movement received during the current and previous years amounted to 70 million Lebanese pounds. Birri was quoted as telling Shi'ite financiers the Shi'ites are not like the Sunnis who are backed by Saudi oil funds but you are the Saudis of the Shi'ites.

Israeli Forces Fire on, Encircle Refugee Camp

NC151115 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 May 84

[Excerpt] Since this morning the occupation forces have been encircling the 'Ayn al-Hulwah [Palestinian refugee] camp after they opened fire on the camp for 2 hours last night. The reasons for the shooting and for the encirclement of the camp by the Israeli enemy forces are not known yet.

At 0930 today, an Israeli enemy motorized patrol left for the Al-Kharrub region through the Az-Za'ruriyah road. The patrol consisted of 2 tanks, 11 armored personnel carriers, and 1 bulldozer.

New 'Massacre' at Camp

NC160831 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0757 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] We have just received a report from Sidon saying that the Israeli forces have carried out a new massacre in 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp. These forces surrounded the camp with tanks and tracked vehicles at dawn today and carried out wide-scale search operations during which they blew up 20 houses, killing or wounding about 40 persons. They also arrested 60 others.

The details are: The occupation forces began the massacre operation at midnight. The operation continued until 0500 today. During the operation, they blew up 20 houses, killing or wounding about 40 persons. They also arrested 60 persons. Among the wounded are Shihadah Shihadah, Nazih Ka'wash, Muhammad Maw'id, Mahmud Sariyya and his father and three sons, Fatimah 'Awad, Ghassan 'Awad, and Jamilah 'Awad. Among those arrested are Nizam 'Abd al-Ghani, 'Isa 'Ali 'Awad, Muhammad Akram, Tariq al-Hani, Khalid Abu Shaqra, Mahmud Ahmad Hujayr, and Abu ar-Rim Zaydan. The occupation forces blew up the houses of 'Ali 'Isa, Hisham Dhiyab, Muhammad Maw'id, 'Atif Abu Shaqra, Umm Dhiyab, and the al-Hulayhil family's house in (As-Surubiyah).

The Israeli storming operations centered on the areas of Al-Qasfuri or [as heard] As-Sa'uri, Al-Manshiyah, and the vegetable market quarters.

Destruction of Houses Denied

JN160925 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Beirut sources said that the Israeli forces entered the Palestinian 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in the southern suburb of Sidon last night and opened tank fire on its inhabitants, killing or wounding scores of them and arresting about 50 others. These sources denied the Lebanese radio report that the Israeli Army blew up a number of houses in the camp, which was besieged and in which a large-scale combing operation was carried out.

Reportage on 14 May Al-Bisharah School Shelling

RFL Reveals Documents

NC151649 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Schools and educational institutions were closed today in protest of the vile crime against the students, the shelling of Al-Bisharah School. Joining the protest are the schools of the south, western Al-Biqa', Beirut, and others. It has also been decided to suspend classes in the eastern areas of Beirut pending a solution of the political situation because Lebanon's children and their parents and educational institutions should not be testing grounds, a tool for exercising pressure and extortion, and a target for the foreigners' shells.

Political circles today emphasized that the shelling of Al-Bisharah School — the shelling that left one student dead and 22 others wounded — emanated from an artillery emplacement in Ar-Raml Al-'Ali on the Airport-Al-Awza'i Road. The same circles revealed that the shelling of the school was planned 24 hours before the incident. The decision to carry out the shelling at 1000 was made while the students were in the playground.

The circles added that it has become unequivocally evident that contacts were held [date not specified] among Amal military officials during which they touched on an action to be implemented on Monday. The Amal officials agreed that certain precautionary measures should be taken to face any contingencies. The circles pointed out that just 1 minute after the shelling of the school and before the event was disseminated by the mass media, the Amal military organs were asking the civilians to stay off the streets and the schools to close their doors. Documents exist which confirm that the decision to commence the shelling was made when all the necessary steps were made to avoid any possible reaction. It has been learned that all of these documents have been forwarded to the official authorities and to Prime Minister Rashid Karami. These will be discussed during tomorrow's Cabinet's session.

RFL Observes 1-Hour Mourning

NC151129 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 15 May 84

[Excerpt] In solidarity with those who denounce the crime committed yesterday against the students, the Radio of Free Lebanon announces mourning for 1 hour between 1400 and 1500 today.

West Source of Shelling

NC151135 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] A responsible source of the Lebanese Forces today denied a report in *AS-SAFIR* newspaper that the shell that hit the Al-Bisharah school in Al-Ashrafiyah was fired by an Israeli gun positioned in the eastern area. The source said that the report is fabricated and completely untrue because there are no Israeli guns in the eastern area. Moreover, the Amal Movement and the socialist party have frankly said that the source of the shelling of the Al-Bisharah school was in the western area, although they accused the Palestinians and undisciplined elements of the shelling.

Israeli Warships Bombard Khaldah, Take Fire

NC151825 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1816 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] At approximately 2100, Israeli warships bombarded armed positions in the Khaldah area. The warships in turn took antiarmor fire.

Landing Attempt Reported Foiled

NC151852 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1831 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] At approximately 2030 tonight, unidentified gunboats shelled the Khaldah-Radio Orient area in a landing attempt at the Khaldah junction. The gunboats were engaged by Progressive Socialist Party and Amal Movement positions forcing them to take off to sea without achieving their goal. The Ra's an-Nab' area is still coming under sniper fire while a cease-fire was declared at 2030. Sporadic explosions however are still being heard.

Security Source: No Landing Attempt

NC151923 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1918 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] A security source this evening dismissed reports that an Israeli landing operation had taken place at the Khaldah junction. The source pointed out that while a commercial ship was passing off the Khaldah coast, the Junblatt and Amal gunmen fired antiarmor weapons and rockets at it.

Lahhad Remarks Concerning Southern Army in Sidon

'Prepared To Fill Vacuum'

NC151531 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Speaking at the ceremony of handing over Sidon Government House to the acting governor of the south and to the southern gendarmery garrison commander, Antoine Lahhad, commander of the southern army of Lebanon, said: I am pleased to see the Lebanese flag flying once again over the

Government House and the return of the Lebanese administration so that it can carry out its national duties.

At a news conference, Lahhad noted the possibility of the IDF withdrawing from certain areas in the south, without specifying a date for this. He said his army is prepared to fill any security vacuum that may arise. He affirmed his rejection of any armed presence in the south other than his army.

Lahhad affirmed that his army will not take over security in Sidon before Sidon's leaders agree to that. He described his army's role as that of a mediator. He denied that he has direct links with the Lebanese authorities. He outlined that his army was not responsible for the Batir-Jazzin crossing point, and denied that his army seized the officers' club in Rashayya.

Hopes To Double Size

JN160701 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 0450 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Southern army of Lebanon Commander Major General Antoine Lahhad said yesterday in Sidon that his forces will soon be ready to take over control of the southern Lebanese area from the Israelis. General Lahhad said he hoped to double the size of the southern army of Lebanon to 5,000 in the near future and that the force is the only viable army in the region. Antoine Lahhad said that the Army represents all the religious factions and is backed by the legitimate support of the people of south Lebanon.

Pleased at Sidon Building

JN160736 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0500 GMT 16 May 84

[Speech by Major General Antoine Lahad, commander of the southern army of Lebanon at the ceremony of transferring Government House in Sidon on 15 May 1984 to the Lebanese authorities — recorded]

[Text] I am very pleased to see the Lebanese flag fluttering once again over Governmrnt House in Sidon. I am also very pleased to see the return of the various Lebanese Government departments to the House so they can resume their normal functions. I hope that his excellency the governor and all officials in the government departments will act quickly in dealing with the affairs of all the citizens.

The return of the Lebanese Government departments to the House is a small but significant step. I hope it will be the first step toward the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty over all Lebanese territories. Thank you.

Israeli Vehicle Attacked, Two Soldiers Wounded

NC151936 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] A new military operation was launched against the Israeli forces in Al-Ghaziyah [in southern Lebanon] at 2030 tonight. Our correspondent reports that an explosion put an Israeli vehicle out of commission and wounded two soldiers. Immediately thereafter, the Israeli forces mounted a large-scale search operation.

Resistance Forces Kill Israelis in South

NC160812 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 May 84

[Excerpts] Reports received from the south this morning say that National Lebanese resistance forces launched an attack at 2130 last night on the Haytura-Jazzin road. The reports say the resistance forces laid an ambush for an enemy patrol and then hurled hand grenades, opened machingunfire and clashed with the patrol members for 10 minutes. Reports say that a vehicle was destroyed killing two enemy soldiers and injuring the rest.

Reports yesterday said that Lebanese resistance men yesterday detonated an explosive device as an enemy patrol was passing the Al-Ghaziyah-Sidon road. Reports said that two soldiers were killed and several others were injured.

In the township of Jwayya, resistance men fired bazooka shells at an enemy military convoy, but the casualty figure is not known because the enemy forces cordoned off the area.

In 'Adlun, national resistance men clashed with an enemy patrol for 15 minutes killing or injuring a number of enemy soldiers. In the meantime, another group of the national resistance blew up the headquarters of the Antoine Lahhad militiamen in 'Adlun.

Israelis Send Reinforcements to Al-Biqa'

NC160849 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] People arriving from western Al-Biqa' have reported that the Israelis have continued to dispatch motorized reinforcements to the front there in light of the tension prevailing on the contact lines with the Syrian Army. Several camps in the area appear to be congested with vehicles whil high-ranking officers have been seen moving intensively on all lines. Meanwhile, Israeli bulldozers have continued constructing military roads alongside the contact lines throughout the Al-Biqa' Valley.

AFP: Most Iranian Guards Leave Ba'labakk Area

NC152032 Paris AFP in English 2027 GMT 15 May 84

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Ba'labakk, Lebanon, May 15 (AFP) — The 1,000 Iranian Revolutionary Guards who set up camp here in the Al-Biqa' Valley following the Israeli invasion in June 1982 have nearly all left.

The few remaining in this town, 90 kms (55 miles) northeast of Beirut, now move around unarmed. Local people believe the bulk of the guards are camped north of the town, awaiting to leave the region for good.

Other pro-Iranian groups, the Islamic Amal, which split from the Amal Shi'ite Movement, and the Hezbollah (Party of God), have been largely ousted by the Amal, led by Nabih Birri.

The guards left the Shaykh 'Abdallah Barracks, the Al-Khayyam Hotel and the "Khomeyni" hospital which they had occupied about 10 days ago, according to local people.

A well-informed source here said all three buildings had been handed over to the last few Islamic Amal and Hezbollah militants.

The withdrawal took place after the guards' commander, Abu Jihad, Hezbollah leader Shaykh Subhi Tufayli and Islamic Amal leader Husayn Musawi had all left for Tehran, where they have remained, the source said.

Syrian troops now control roads blocks in the area and their presence is reflected in the number of posters of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, interspersed with Amal bills, replacing pictures of Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Some Syrian and Amal circles have thought for weeks that the Iranians were leaving. Their departure had been requested in Tehran by Damascus, which wants to implant Mr Birri's forces here, according to reports in the circles.

Mr Birri, after setting his own conditions, finally joined the new Lebanese government of national unity. Observers noted that the Iranian departure, popular with the townspeople, and the formation of the government, coincided.

RFL on Palestinian Activities, New Organizations

NC151320 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The number of [armed] organizations is constantly increasing: The last of these is that of the Shaykh 'Abdallah al-Habshi organization which was formed on Hamad Street. This organization has been supplied with guns, rocket launchers, and machine guns. The training of its members is supervised by Palestinian officers who are attached to the organization on the orders of Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf]. Abu Iyad has been generous with his funds to the new organization with a view of forming more cells to conduct sabotage.

A Palestinian official, named Ibrahim Khalil, after a series of meetings with Mustafa at-Turk, recently enrolled some Palestinians into the revolution supporters [ansar ath-thawarah] within the framework of the coordination agreed upon with At-Turk who has recently given his quantities of money and arms. The revolution supporters positions in Ra's an-Nab' and Al-'Amiliyah were involved in the enrollment operation.

At the same time officers belonging to Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] are intensifying their activities in the Sabra and Shatila camps. They are supervising the training of new Palestinian groups that were brought in order to reactivate and strengthen the military Palestinian presence in the camps. These groups were given various kinds of weapons. The reports did not clarify the kind of duties given to these groups.

Moroccan Hosting of Jewish Conference Denounced

An-Na'ib Briefs Arab Envoys

JN151622 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Assistant Foreign Minister Isam an-Na'ib, this afternoon summoned the Arab ambassadors accredited to Damascus. He explained to them the great dangers of the step the Moroccan regime has taken in hosting the international Jewish conference at the official invitation of the Moroccan Government. An-Na'ib told the Arab ambassadors that the issue is made more serious by the inclusion in the conference of an Israeli delegation comprised of people with official duties — such as parliamentarians, university professors, journalists, and others.

The assistant foreign minister expressed Syria's denunciation of this step, which comes while the Israeli enemy is continuing to occupy Arab territory and refusing to accept the Palestinian Arab people's firm national rights. The Israeli enemy is also continuing to Judaize Jerusalem, whose committee is headed by the Moroccan King, and to threaten Syria by concentrating its forces as a prelude to a premeditated aggression against Syria, which is steadfast in the face of Zionist expansionist plans and is defending the dignity of the Arab nation.

The assistant foreign minister also told the Arab ambassadors of Syria's measures in response to this step. It has recalled its ambassador in Rabat, and has asked that this issue be placed on the agenda of the Arab League Council to be held in Tunis on 19 May. An-Na'ib stressed Syria's concern for Arab and Islamic solidarity in order to face all of the conspiratory steps underming our people's steadfastness and their confrontation of the Israeli aggression.

Assembly Calls for Pan-Arab Stand

JN151957 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The People's Assembly denounced the Moroccan regime's step of convening the Zionsit conference on Arab Morocco's territory. The Assembly called for a firm pan-Arab position to face this new treason, which is no less serious than As-Sadat's treason. The Assembly highly praised the Syrian Government's honorable position in opposing this treasonous step.

The People's Assembly held the first meeting of its ninth ordinary session under Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi. 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and a number of ministers were also present. At the beginning of the session, the speaker delivered a speech in which he said:

It is not by accident that this Zionist conference is being held on the 36th anniversary of Palestine being usurped by the Zionist movement, supported by international imperialism. The large number of representatives of Zionist organizations attending this conference from all over the world — including the president of the World Zionist Congress, and representatives of the Zionist entity — make this conference, in reality, a conference for international Zionism. Convening this conference on dear Arab territory and under the patronage of an Arab government that is member of the Arab League is considered a public disavowal of the blood of thousands of Arab martyrs, including heroic Moroccan martyrs who fell defending Arab land and usurped Palestinian rights. It is also considered a blatant provocation of the feelings of all the Arabs and a retreat from all of our Arab nation's pan-Arab, nationalist, and liberationist principles and values. It represents a stab in the back of Arab struggle history, and a strike directed against our refugee Arab Palestinian people and their just cause, which is supported by all honorable, just, and free people of the world. The Moroccan regime, in the past and through various covert means, has carreid out U.S. imperialist and Zionist requests and orders to prepare treasonous and capitulationist settlements, and has assumed the role of godfather in the Camp David conspiracy. Now it is revealing its true face, and is overtly continuing its treasonous policy in a flagrant and impertinent manner.

Az-Zu'bi stressed that this line of action the Moroccan authorities have undertaken is a flagrant and obvious violation of all the resolutions made by Arab summits and Islamic conferences to which the Moroccan regime has agreed. Some of these meetings have even been held on Moroccan territory. This action was also undertaken despite the fact that Morocco itself currently chairs the Jerusalem Committee. by their behavior in the past, the Moroccan authorities have in practice resisted these Arab and Islamic resolutions. By hosting and patronizing this conference, the Moroccan authorities are declaring their frank and hostile position toward all of these resolutions. They hold all moral values, Arab, and human interests in contempt. Az-Zu'bi said that this step by the Moroccan regime confirms that U.S. imperialism has reached a stage where it cannot accept covert services from its agents. It insists that those agents serve it in a clear and publicized manner. The People's Assembly speaker concluded his speech by saying: Arab parliaments witnessing this treason today, which represents a qualitative move toward Camp David and implementing U.S.-Zionist plans, are urgently called on today to take up the sound and honorable pan-Arab national position against this mean stab. They should call on their governments to take suitable deterent measures toward these treacherous activities. They should reflect the realities of the masses' feelings and aspirations, which are hostile to imperialism, Zionism, and their agents.

On the occasion of 15 May, the 36th anniversary of the usurpation of Palestine and the convening of the Zionist conference on Moroccan territory with complete patronage from its king, a number of members also delivered speeches in which they stressed that the events in Arab Morocco are rejected and condemned. They said that this was directed at opening a new conspiratoral and treasonous page which msut be firmly opposed. They called on the Arab nation to assume all of its responsibilities in order to foil the results of the aforementioned conference. Assembly speakers pointed out the necessity to meet the dangers encroaching on our Arab nation. They praised Syria's proud positions and its heroic confrontation of all imperialist, Zionist, and Arab reactionary plans and conspiracies under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. In their speeches, they condemned defeatist reactionary regimes and the capitulationist stands which they adopt. They also condemned Yasir 'Arafat's treasonous positions.

The Assembly approved submitting a memorandum to Arab parliaments concerning the Moroccan regime's treasonous step. The Assembly then continued discussing matters on its agenda.

Ba'th Official Denounces Conference

JN151408 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1315 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Damascus, 15 May (SANA) — Ba'th Party Assistant Secretary General 'Abdallah al-Ahmar has denounced the current Jewish conference in Morocco which is playing a role in normalizing relations with the Zionist enemy. This came during a meeting today between Comrade al-Ahmar and participants in the party's central preparation course at the Higher Institute of Political Sciences.

In his talk during the meeting, Comrade al-Ahmar dealt with the current political developments in the Arab region. He also reviewed the challenges facing the Arab liberation movement and the role Arab Syria has assumed in confronting these challenges. Comrade al-Ahmar also reviewed the existing relations of cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union. He stressed that these relations are firm, strategic relations. Al-Ahmar also praised the wide popular rallying around the leadership of Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad [words indistinct] his role in foiling the betting on the United States and Arab reactionaries.

Palestinian Groups Criticize Conference

JN152117 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Damascus — The Palestinian organizations are still greatly denouncing the Moroccan regime's behavior and its hosting of the Jewish conference with a Zionist delegation attending.

The general command of the Al-'Asifah Forces — the revolutionary council — [as heard] issued a statement today describing the Moroccan regime's step as taking place within the framework of a close chain of both covert and overt contacts with the Zionist enemy. The statement affirms that this Moroccan step marks a new phase in imposing submission on our Arab nation and people. The statement notes that this step takes place on the anniversary of the usurpation of Palestine and the establishment of the Zionist entity on the Palestinian soil.

The Palestinian Liberation Front affirms that this step is a continuation of the Camp David arrangements in the Arab arena and that it serves the imperialist and Zionist plans. In a statement it issued today, the Front calls on all progressive forces and regimes and all groups in the Arab liberation movements and the Palestinian revolution to shoulder their national and pan-Arab responsibilities toward this step, which violates all Arab summits' resolutions.

Commentary Raps Moroccan Policy

JN151309 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: The Moroccan regime's hosting of both a Jewish conference and official Israeli personalities in Morocco at an official invitation and sponsorship by its government, in addition to the meetings held between the Israelis and Moroccan officials, constitute a serious violation of pan-Arab commitment to the Palestine question as well as a violation of the Arab summits' resolutions and a public disavowal of the blood of thousands of martyrs, including the heroic Moroccan martyrs who fell in defense of the Arab territory in the glorious October war. They also constitute a relinquishment of the usurped Palestinian rights.

Neither Arab Syria nor the entire Arab nation can overlook or accept such a grave action because it affects the most sacred Arab causes and harms the issue of Arab existence and the pan-Arab battle against the Zionist enemy. It also constitutes a violation of Arab unanimity and a unilateral action toward the enemy. This action is unprecedented except by As-Sadat's initiative which brought woes to both Egypt and the Arabs and which scored free victories for the enemy at the expense of the Arabs and their innocent martyrs.

What the Moroccan regime did in terms of receiving the Israelis, hosting them, meeting with them, and giving them the chance to spread their falsehoods and lies about the so-called Arab-Jewish dialogue can only be understood as an exercise in the policy of normalization between the Moroccan regime and the Israeli enemy. It is the same policy of normalization the Camp David regime in Egypt tried to impose on our Egyptian Arab people, which our people there resisted and which led to abject failure. Moreover, this Moroccan step constitutes unilateral treatment of the pan-Arab issue, exactly like As-Sadat's. It also tries to impose a fait accompli on the Arabs as As-Sadat did by establishing a state of normalization and relations that are no less dangerous than what As-Sadat had established, although it lacks the clamor accompanying the ill-omened and similar agreements.

In brief, the Moroccan regime's step is considered a direct advancement of Camp David and its background at a time when the Arabs are unanimous that this camp is about to become a lifeless body as a result of the Arab condemnation of it and the Egyptian people's resistance to its Zionist-imperialist aims to dominate the Arab nation.

Perhaps it is our right as well as the right of the Arab citizen to clearly and loudly ask today: What makes an Arab regime like the Moroccan regime undertake such an action at this time — in whose interest and what for? Is it a coincidence that the Moroccan regime receives the representatives of Zionism and Israel on the eve of the anniversary marking the usurpation of Palestine and the establishment of the aggressive Zionist entity in it? Is it sheer coincidence that the Moroccan regime receives the representatives of the Israeli enemy at the time this regime is chairing the Jerusalem Committee which stemmed from the Islamic Conference? Can there be a more painful blow to be dealt to the

Arabism and Islamism of Jerusalem than that of seeing an Arab capital host the usurpers of Jerusalem? What will the case be when we say that it was this capital the world Muslims entrusted with the task of calling for the liberation of Jerusalem, yet it received the usurpers of this city at a time when they are showing intransigence and exerting pressure on their allies in order to transfer their embassies from Tel Aviv to the occupied Arab Jerusalem?

Why has the Moroccan regime chosen this time and these circumstances to carry out its serious and unilateral step? Does the Moroccan regime seek to exploit the current Arab situation and the intensification of the Zionist-imperialist onslaught against it in order to get away with this meeting and the dialogue with the Israelis? Does the Moroccan regime seek to present a free award to the Zionist enemy for its crimes, continued disavowal of the Palestinian Arab people's rights, and its continued persecution of our kinfolk in occupied Palestine? Does the Moroccan regime seek to reward the Israeli enemy for its continued occupation of southern Lebanon, its destruction of the nationalist city of Beirut, and its liquidation and annihilation campaigns against the sons of the valiant southern Lebanon? Is the Moroccan regime trying to present a free award to the Israeli enemy for its crimes in Sabra and Shatila and give it a certificate of good conduct?

The Arab citizen cannot see any justification that urges an Arab regime to award and honor the Arabs' enemy, the murderer of their children, the usurper of their rights, and the occupier of their lands. This justification is either a misinterpretation that would turn facts upside down, or an agreement on the enemy's designs, an acceptance of them, and a capitulation to them. This is what the Arab citizen and masses reject and are determined to resist regardless of the sacrifices. Moreover, the Arab citizen rejects and resists any cheating ideas regarding a dialogue with the enemy for the sake of the so-called coexistence, because these are deluding Zionsit ideas aimed at achieving the Zionist scheme represented by imposing hegemony on the Arab world and turning it into a U.S.-Israeli protectorate. The road to a just and durable peace, however, has been determined by the resolutions of the United Nations and the Arab summits. Perhaps the world's talk these days about the need for holding an international conference to achieve a just and comprehensive peace would reveal another serious aspect of the Moroccan regime's actions represented by hosting the Jewish conference. This means that the Moroccan regime is attempting, one way or another, to foil the international efforts through a unilateral action that is similar to As-Sadat's action when he foiled the international efforts through his ill-omened visit to the Zionist entity.

In this regard and regarding the seriousness of the Moroccan regime's action against the pan-Arab cause and the future of the Arab-Zionist conflict, Arab Syria has said its word. It has summoned its ambassador from Morocco and called for listing this serious topic on the agenda of the Arab foreign ministers' summit. Still, the Arab governments must assume their responsibilities toward this serious action. Moreover, the Arab masses are required to say their word on this rejected and denounced stand. Arab Syria, which is concerned about Arab and Islamic solidarity in the face of the expansionist Israeli ambitions, views with concern the seriousness of this step. It also believes that hosting the representatives of the enemy is an action that contradicts and threatens the pillars of Arab solidarity that are based on mobilizing forces in order to confront the enemy.

Syria, warning of the seriousness of what has happened and is taking place and of the negative consequences, calls on all the Arab governments to assume their responsibilities and to declare their clear and open stand toward the Moroccan regime's action, because this action violates and disregards the Arab summits' resolutions. Certainly, Camp David which was born dead, is about to collapse and all attempts to resuscitate it will fail.

CSSR Delegation Visits; Talks Held

Talas Receives Delegation

JN151631 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] At 1200 today General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces and deputy prime minister and defense minister, received a CSSR delegation led by Pavol Bahyl, general engineering minister; Frantisek Langer, deputy minister of foreign trade; the CSSR ambassador in Damascus; and an accompanying delegation. Major General 'Awwad Bagh, deputy defense minister, also attended the meeting in Talas's office.

During the meeting, bilateral relations between the two countries and the means of developing them were reviewed. Talas spoke about Arab Syria's effective role under the leadership of Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad at this stage, when the Arab region is facing Zionist and imperialist challenges. The CSSR delegation praised Syria's firm position under President Hafiz al-Asad in the face of plans that are hostile to the Arab nation.

Sharaf Receives CSSR Minister

JN151831 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1758 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Dr Kamal Sharaf, minister of state for planning affairs, discussed with the CSSR heavy machinery industry minister here today relations between the two countries and the means of promoting cooperation both in the planning field and in all types of industry. They also discussed the exchange of expertise in this regard.

Justice Minister Returns From Visit to Poland

JN141606 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Damascus — Justice Minister Khalid al-Maliki returned to Damascus from Warsaw today after heading a delegation on an official visit to the Polish People's Republic during which he signed an agreement on juridical cooperation between the two countries. Professor Kazimierz Secomski, deputy chairman of Poland's Council of State, asked the Syrian justice minister to convey to President Hafiz al-Asad his greetings and best wishes as well as Poland's high appreciation of Syria's firm stand, great sacrifices, and important role in the region and its impact on all progressive and liberation forces in the world. Professor Secomski also asked the Syrian minister to convey Poland's support for Syria's steadfastness against U.S. imperialist plans and criminal Zionist aggression as well as the determination of Poland's party, people, and government to bolster and develop relations with Syria.

Religious Trust Minister Departs for USSR

JN151823 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1755 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Damascus, 15 May [SANA) — Dr Muhammad Muhammad al-Khatib, Minister of religious trusts, left for Moscow today heading an official delegation on a 10-day visit to the USSR at the invitation of Soviet Minister of Religions [title as received] (?Koryadov). During this visit, Dr al-Khatib will hold talks with (?Koryadov) on strengthening the relations of friendship between the two countries in various fields. Al-Khatib and his delegation will visit a number of the Islamic Soviet republics.

Technical Delegation Arrives in USSR 15 May

JN152200 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2100 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Moscow, 15 May (SANA) — The Syrian technical delegation led by Hamid Mir'i, under secretary of planning affairs, arrived in Moscow today to attend the meetings of the higher Syrian-USSR permanent committee. The delegation was received by a number of Soviet officials in the state committee for economic affairs. The talks dealing with cooperation between the two countries are scheduled to begin tomorrow.

Arrests in 'Ayn al-Hulwah Camp, S. Lebanon Noted

JN160929 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] In southern Lebanon an armored force belonging to the Zionist invasion forces entered the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Camp at dawn today, stormed several houses, and arrested more than 20 citizens. News reports said that a buildup of the enemy vehicles and troops was sighted at the northern entrance of Sidon.

Palestinian Ba'thists Condemn 'Arafat's Line

JN142020 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Damascus — The Regional Command of the Palestinian Organization in the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has issued a statement on the anniversary of 15 May 1948 in which it condemns the Palestinian rightists' attempts to circumvent the struggle of the Palestinian people's masses and to undermine and destroy the Palestinian revolution. The statement also condemns the Palestinian rightists' continuous deviationist attempts against the Arab progressive forces and in the interest of the Arab reactionary forces, as well as their attempts to strike at the firm and solid strategic alliance between revolutionary Syria and the Palestinian revolution and their attempts to split the Palestinian arena and its national unity.

The statement refers to the Palestinian rightists' action in establishing contact with the enemy, thereby throwing the Palestinian National Charter overboard. It also refers to their contacts with the Egyptian regime, to 'Arafat's Cairo visit, and to his meetings and coordination with King Husayn of Jordan with the view to ultimately relinquishing Paestine on the basis of the Reagan plan.

The statement says: At this moment, while a Zionist delegation is visiting the Moroccan capital, we will not be surprised if some of 'Arafat's men rush to Morocco in order to bless the Moroccan king's move or to meet with the Zionist delegation. An Arab government receiving a Zionist delegation is a prohibited action which must be opposed and confornted by mobilizing the Arab masses so that they will relentlessly fight this action.

The statement affirms that the Palestinian rightists have completely revealed their cards and their deviationist, traitorous line by showing that they stand in the opposite camp, against our people's revolution and national cause. Therefore, purging the Palestinian revolution of the deviationist rightists has become an urgent necessity in order to preserve our people's cause, guarantee the continuation of our revolution, and mobilize the Arab masses within the proper framework — one which will enable them to work for the Arab homeland's unity and liberation, and to build a society of progress and socialism so that the battle of liberating Palestine and regaining its Arabism will be the battle of all the Arab masses.

'New Phase' in 'Arafat's Plans Discussed

PM151740 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 12 May 84 p 4

[George Qaysar article: "The Big Bribes Phase Has Begun"]

[Text] "The big bribes phase has begun." That is the phrase used by one political observer to describe the point reached by Yasir 'Arafat in his search for any way out, any solution, and any settlement for the Palestinian question. The "big bribes" expression refers to a deal for which preparations are now under way in several capitals prior to a new phase they are banking on. In 'Arafat's view, that phase is supposed to begin after the U.S. and Israeli elections. If Reagan wins a second term in the White House he would have to take new steps toward a settlement in the Middle East. By then he would be free of internal Zionist pressure and would thus have the chance to look after U.S. supreme national interest, a major part of which happens to be in the Middle East. So, 'Arafat's circles maintain, it would be unreasonable for Washington to open Arab gates to "Soviet infiltration," and that is why it is necessary to bank on the United States in the next phase.

A Likud failure in the Israeli elections would open the way for a new Israeli approach to the Middle East problem. Peres and his Labor Party have clearly expressed an interest in reaching some kind of settlement. The entire bet here is based on the magnitude of the losses sufferred by Israel under Begin and Shamir. The Likud has proven itself incapable of abandoning the collision course it has been pursuing, a course which has inflicted on Israel grave human and economic losses. It is now clear that Israel's internal crisis cannot be remedied by economic methods because the crisis is basically political. The Israelis are well aware of this fact. The Labor Party in particular is well aware of it. Accordingly, the next stage is bound to be one of Israeli concessions and for such concessions to be tolerated they must be a part of a "Labor concoction." Early opinion polls in Israel do indeed point to certain defeat for the Likud coalition.

So, Reagan's return to the White House and termination of the Likud's reign are main prerequisites for the deal to be concluded within the context of the "big bribes" phase. Another main prerequisite for completion of the deal would have to be on the Palestinian and the allied Arab and international front.

Although 'Arafat cannot hope much for important and radical changes in the U.S. and Israeli attitudes, his current efforts are geared toward effecting comprehensive changes on the other front. The new process in fact began some time ago, since the departure from Beirut, to be exact. Since then 'Arafat has been dropping hint after hint to the U.S. Administration that the "liberation of Palestine" phase is over, that the Palestinian people's rights could be fulfilled even on "1 meter" of the West Bank, as 'Arafat says, that Palestinian-Israeli negotiations are not a problem, that mutual recognition is acceptable to the Palestinians, that acceptance of Camp David is now possible, that it is even possible to give up the idea of autonomy in favor of a Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli deal, and that the political form and content of the deal could be discussed when the Israeli "good-will" process toward the Palestinians begins. 'Arafat had tried to peddle all this during the Tripoli incidents. He tried to give the U.S. Administration the impression that Palestinian action was in its terminal phase and that the Palestinians were moving toward a position of complete moderation and acceptance of anything.

'Arafat has been trying to rearrange the Palestinian-Arab front. He went from Tripoli to Cairo and from Cairo to the Islamic conference where he played the card of Egypt's reinstatement. Now he is in the process of moving his headquarters to Cairo. To complete the picture of Palestinian and Arab "moderation" he has played the Jordanian card in the manner known to everyone.

Does all this mean that 'Arafat has finally succeeded in rearranging things before entering the phase of big bribes? Recently 'Arafat embarked on a shuttle that took him to a number of Arab capitals. He visited Amman, San'a' and Baghdad in a feverish circumvention of the center, which is Damascus as 'Arafat and everyone else are aware. Damascus is the center of settlement, decision, and conflict. Inasmuch as 'Arafat is in a hurry to achieve any settlement, Damascus is calm and well satisfied with its position, plans, and attitude toward the Palestinian question.

Damascus has good vision. While repeatedly emphasizing that it is all for a just settlement, Damascus has specified the way to such a settlement based on achieving a strategic balance. Damascus has made itself clear on this point. Strategic balance is a prerequisite for a just settlement either through war or through an international conference with the participation of all the Arab and international sides concerned with the Middle East problem.

Developments in the region have shown that Israel is not interested in a settlement unless it is a dictated settlement imposed by force. This conclusion emerged after the signing of the Camp David agreements and it became crystal clear with 'Arafat's decline. Instead of responding to the successive concessions, Israel became more and more intransigent and more humiliating to 'Arafat and others who have rushed breathlessly to the U.S.-Israeli doorsteps. This is becoming more and more evident as facts and cards continue to be exposed and as 'Arafat embarks on his circular perambulation around the center. In the center the objectives are strategic balance, a just settlement, fulfillment of Arab rights, and recovery of Arab territory. Outside the center there are accelerating attempts to convince the center and pave the way for the actual commencement of the "big bribes" phase which is based on the following concept: Israel, Washington, the Palestinians, and the Arabs as a whole cannot tolerate a continuation of the present state of affairs. Therefore, a Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli federal formula should be worked out giving Israel what it wants and going along with the Israeli plans.

Is the formula now complete? Is it now just a matter of time? 'Arafat's recent moves indicate that he is not fully satisfied with the situation as far as his "quick settlement" formula is concerned. It is true that the atmosphere is ripe in certain Arab areas but what is more true is that matters in the center are quite different from the proposed concept. 'Arafat knows very well that Damascus is going ahead with its plans to achieve strategic balance and although more time is still needed for completion, recent developments prove that completion is no longer an illusion. The development of Syrian-Soviet relations and the identical Syrian and Soviet positions indicate that the relations between Damascus and Moscow may develop to reach a much higher level than at present. Strategic relations are moving toward full complementation and Syria's strength and means of achieving a strategic balance are moving toward completion. So if this happens against a background of complete contradiction between the Syrian-Soviet attitude and the attitude of others, then the "big bribes" game is doomed to failure right from now. That is why 'Arafat is behaving as he is and that is why he finds it necessary to work on two fronts. On the one hand he tries to give the impression that there are differences of opinion between Damascus and Moscow. In his own familiar way, 'Arafat has opened his bags to the Western information media and has been talking about what he called Syrian-Soviet differences. It is quite clear now that these cheap and lowly claims are an obvious attempt to give 'Arafat's rejected current policy and course a touch of legitimacy. 'Arafat knows that this game is all fabrication so there is need for another game.

That other game is the game of moving around the center. He plays it on two fronts. The first front is the Damascus front. He visits several Arab capitals and repeatedly drops hints about moving his headquarters to Cairo as part of the pressure on Damascus to make it retreat before him and accept what he suggests for fear that he might go even further. The second front is the Moscow front. He has visited Beijing in an obvious attempt at blackmail. Everyone, including the Chinese leaders themselves, realizes this fact. According to informed surces, 'Arafat's aim is to isolate Syria from the Arabs and from its Soviet friends in order to be able to carry out his designs under the "big bribes" plan.

The same sources maintain that Arab officials have told 'Arafat frankly that Damascus is the center and that he must settle matters with it. As regards the question of turning to others to get at Moscow, this is a losing game. These sources also believe that 'Arafat should act in accordance with the following fact: The road to the nearest Soviet airport passes through Damascus and move with it to the table of negotiations and understanding. However, such a step remains impossible in the present circumstances of a plurality of trenches which are supposed to be one trench, all because 'Arafat insists on escalating the tension between these trenches. That tension began in Tripoli.

That is why observers maintain that the "big bribes" game is a losing adventure, because Damascus is the center and because Damascus is only interested in a just settlement through its own concept, plans, and alliances. 'Arafat, having lost everything and having begun the final breathless journey, ignores this fact.

TISHRIN Links Egypt to MIG-23 Crash in Nevada

PM101342 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 7 May 84 p 8

['Ali as-Siwan article: "The MIG-23 Question"]

[Text] On Thursday, 26 April 1984, a Soviet-made MIG-23 aircraft crashed in the Nevada desert.

How did that MIG-23 reach the United States? That is the question.

On 2 May 1984 agencies quoted a U.S. Defense Department sources' statement revealing the implications of the death of General Robert Bond, number-two man in "the department for the evaluation of new weapons system for the U.S. Air Force." The sources said that "he was killed in a Soviet-made MIG-23 aircraft being used in a top-secret program aimed at studying the Soviet weapons system," and that "the United States obtained the aircraft from a Middle Eastern country other than Israel."

Once again we ask: How did this type of Soviet weapon get to the United States?

First we must note the importance of Soviet arms to us, countries of the national liberation movement. The Kalashnikov rifle has become the symbol of freedom and revolution in all the epic battles of struggle against imperialism, racism and fascism. The glory of crossing the Suez Canal and the Golan in 1973 and the glory of resisting the invasion of Lebanon in 1982 are associated with Soviet missiles, tanks, and aircraft.

In our Arab homeland the MIG, which is part of a Soviet weapons system which we use to defend ourselves against the Zionist-U.S. imperialist danger, has become a nationalist Arab weapon, the protection of whose secrets is an indivisible part of protecting our defense secrets and our combat readiness. The only punishment under our laws for the violation of such secrets is death. Consequently, handing over the MIG-23 to the United States is a national treason against this nation, its future generations, and its inviolable national soil.

The perpetrator is not unknown. The Middle Eastern country whose name the Americans are withholding and which gave them the aricraft is one of the countries that has acted contrary to the higher Arab interest and which was previously equipped with Soviet arms, that is, when it embraced the dogma of defense against the Israeli danger. But after reneging and becoming involved in a proxy war in the Gulf on behalf of the United States, pursuing the policy of allowing its territory to become a U.S. base under the name of "facilities," and participating in the plan to impose Israeli hegemony on the Arabs in the name of a "peaceful settlement" and to liquidate the Palestinian Arab people's problem — after all these things there was nothing to prevent those Arab turncoats from supplying the United States with all the military secrets of the Arab national defense against Israel.

Prior to that Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Mubarak's present Defense Minister, delivered a series of lectures at the U.S. Staff College when he was As-Sadat's military attache in Washington in 1979 and 1980. What did he talk about? Precisely the secrets of Soviet arms — the arms of Arab nationalists. It was said then that he was the first non-American general to lecture at the U.S. military academy, at which not even NATO generals have lectured.

We Syrians, Lebanese, and Palestinians have reaped the fruits of Marshal Abu Ghazalah's lectures in the 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

Therefore, handing over the MIG-23 to the United States for use in a top-secret program aimed at studying the Soviet weapons system is part and parcel of the Arab reneging and capitulating line.

Therefore, handing over the MIG-23 to the United States, in addition to its being a high national treason punishable by death under all the current Arab laws and treachery against our friend in defending our national soil and masses, is also a national Arab issue of the first order that should be studied and evaluated, with stands adopted toward it in all institutions of joint Arab action, in every club and every forum throughout the Arab arena.

Treason is a crime affecting the future higher Arab national strategy and the future of the nation in its confrontation with the U.S. plan to Zionize this homeland.

Let the question of the MIG-23 be the approach to drawing conclusions throughout the Arab arena.

Syria's Victories, National Trend Praised

JN121830 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] The Syrian Communist Party and the Arab Socialist Movement have greeted Syria's victories. They also praised Syria's national trend against imperialism and Zionism under President Hafiz al-Asad. In a joint statemnet issued in Damascus today following a meeting between their two political bureaus, the party and the movement called for rallying around the Syrian trend and for mobilizing all resources and energies in order to confront the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy at this dangerous stage in the Arab nation's history.

The two sides also expressed their confidence that through its popular masses, armed forces, progressive national front; through strengthening its national trend; and through cooperating with the Soviet Union and the Arab and international liberation forces, Syria will be able to foil the conspiracy, safeguard its national trend, and achieve further victories over its enemies.

Damascus Reports Musavi's Praise of Al-Asad

JN131319 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Tehran — Iran's Prime Minister Engineer Mir-Hoseyn Musavi praised President al-Asad's historic leadership. He described Al-Asad's policies as wise and brave. During a meeting with Syria's Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Salim Yasin, Musavi stressed that President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership is today considered a symbol of steadfastness and a rational struggling leadership which is achieving successive victories in that young country.

It is worth mentioning that a memorandum of understanding between Syria and Iran was signed this morning. The memorandum includes developing and diversifying the economic relations between the two countries. The memorandum was signed by Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Salim Yasin on the Syrian side, and by Economy and Finance Minister Dr Hoseyn Namazi on the Iranian side. The memorandum was signed at the conclusion of economic and commercial talks which were held by the Syrian official delegation during last week. These talks aimed at seeking and studying means which may be employed to increase commercial exchange and widen economic relations between the two countries. The heads of both delegations — The Syrian and the Iranian — expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks.

Shamir on Invitation of Delegation to Morocco

TA151515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The prime minister has said that the invitation to the Israeli delegation to visit Morocco reflects the fact that the Arab world is gradually coming to terms with the existence of the State of Israel. Yitzhaq Shamir was speaking at a rally of the pioneer settlers in the Negev which is currently taking place at Qiryat Gat. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that the prime minister also praised King Hassan's involvement in achieving the Camp David accords and called on him to persuade the Arab countries to follow in his footsteps.

Report on Moroccan Congress

TA151152 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 15 May 84

[Report from studio by Tzvi Pantonovitz including a telephone interview with correspondent Tamar Golan; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Pantonovitz] Though there have been some disappointments, it is clear that the conference in Morocco, from the Israeli point of view, has been a success. Participants there point to the fact that the mere presence of an Israeli delegation in a country ostensibly hostile to Israel is significant in itself and that, willy-nilly, news of their presence spread despite the silence of the press there. But there has been dissapointment at the fact that King Hassan did not receive the Israelis, or at least the leaders of the Israeli delegation; not so to correspondent Tamar Golan, who sees the disappointment more as a reflection of exaggerated expectations. Tamar Golan says the king is trying to launch a new initiative.

[Golan] He is trying to do this in a very original way, by conducting an open public meeting in which Israeli Knesset members and Israeli representatives of various walks of life are attending a Jewish conference. In other words, the idea is to do it through a Judaeo-Arab dialogue. I think we should see whether this type of approach can bear any fruit.

[Pantonovitz] Could the Moroccans possibly shy away, now that the Syrians have reacted strongly to the conference?

[Golan] It is said here and it was reported by some Moroccan officials that before the holding of the conference, contacts were established between the Moroccan authorities and friendly Arab states, as well as the PLO, and that these contacts, or these persons or governments which were approached, did not express open opposition to the thing. I think that it was impossible, of course, for the Moroccans to assess the extent of criticism, and now they will have to see whether they want to take it and want to pursue their contacts with us, despite criticism, or they think that the reaction was too violent.

[Pantonovitz] The conference delegates today visit other Jewish centers in Morocco, including Casablanca and Fes.

Peace Now Welcomes Meeting

TA151243 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The Peace Now movement has condemned the reactions of Israeli public figures to the meetings between Israelis and Moroccans. In the movement's opinion, the possibility of a natural relationship between the two countries should be welcomed if in so doing Morocco is turned into a bridge for peace.

Hassan Consulted Arab Leaders

JN151426 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1330 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Moroccan officials today expressed concern over Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's decision to recall his ambassador from Morocco because that country hosted the congress of Moroccan Jews which was attended by an Israeli delegation. The Moroccan officials said the congress was preceded by King Hassan II's consultations with several Arab leaders — including Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, King Husayn of Jordan, and Yasir 'Arafat — who all assured him that they had no objection to the convocation of the congress.

It will be recalled that the congress of Moroccan Jews ended its work last night and issued a statement urging that a world conference be held in Fes next year to mark the anniversary of the well-known 12th century Moroccan Jewish scholar Moses Ben Maimonides. Moroccan Minister of State Ahmed Alaoui made a speech at the conclusion of the congress in which he called on Muslims and Jews in all countries to establish a society for the sons of Abraham [both Muslims and Jews] in order to encourage constructive dialogue and better understanding between them.

This afternoon Damascus radio strongly attacked Morocco for hosting the congress, saying that the Moroccan regime is trying to resurrect the Camp David accords and that this move is considered a direct endorsement of Camp David. The radio called on the Arabs to shoulder their responsibilities with regard to Morocco and its behavior.

MA'ARIV's Commentary

TA151330 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 May 84 p 10

[Commentary by Shmu'el Segev: "Hassan Is Signalling to Husayn"]

[Text] This week Morocco's King Hassan demonstrated a great deal of political courage and, perhaps in so doing, paved the way for a renewed momentum for peace in the Middle East, this time with the participation of Jordan's King Husayn and moderate Palestinian leaders from the territories.

By inviting a large group of Knesset members, academics, and newspaper editors to be openly hosted by his country, and by sending his Cabinet ministers to hold a public talk with the Israeli guests, King Hassan has signalled to his peer, King Husayn, thatthe time has come to take the plunge and to try to solve the Palestinian problem with Israel.

From many aspects, there is a great similarity between Hassan's and Husayn's methods of acting and ways of thinking. Both of them are relatively young; both of them are products of Western culture; both of them sit at Washington's table; both of them also have a long tradition of secret contacts with Israel. By virtue of the presence of a Jewish community in Morocco and the need to find ways for this Jewish community to immigrate to Israel, ties have developed between Hassan and leaders of world Jewry, and even with senior Israeli officials, as early as the beginning of the 1960's. King Husayn, whose grandfather, 'Abdallah, had a long tradition of friendship with the forefathers of the Jewish colony in Eretz Yisra'el, also initiated direct contacts with Jerusalem after the 6-day war. In Jordan, as in Morocco, all these contacts were secret ones, and when details of them were leaked via the international news media, they were denied at once both by Israel, and by Jordan or Morocco.

Since President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in November 1977, Morocco has no longer made any attempt to deny the existence of contacts with various Israeli figures. After details of the preparatory talks between Moshe Dayan and Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Muhammad Hasan at-Tuhami in the royal palace in Rabat came to light, many details were published about meetings also held in Rabat by Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Rabin. Among other things, there was also talk of exchanges of letters between Menahem Begin and King Hassan and a possible visit to Rabat by the Israeli prime minister. In the end, Begin's visit to Morocco did not take place, but Shim'on Peres was the last Israeli leader to meet with King Hassan in Rabat, less than 2 years ago.

Similar reports have also been published about Jordan saying that King Husayn visited Tel Aviv in March 1977 and met secretly with the Labor Party's "leading team" of the time: the late Yig'al Allon, Yitzhaq Rabin, and Shim'on Peres.

The Moroccan king has now decided to make his contacts with Israel public and thus make it easier for King Husayn to solve the Palestinian problem. If Egypt is at peace with Israel, if Morocco is hosting a group of legislators from Israel in Rabat, if Lebanon maintains an Israeli representation in Beirut with the silent agreement of Syria, and if even Iraq openly supports the Reagan plan; why should anyone complain if the Jordanian king follows in Hassan's footsteps and also joins the open negotiations with Israel?

Even if King Hassan obviously came up with this idea many months ago, the timing of the Israeli delegation's visit to Rabat right now is certainly no coincidence. In January 1984, riots broke out in Morocco because subsidies on essential foodstuffs were cancelled. The great ferment forced King Hassan to cancel his economic measures and he appealed to the United States to increase financial aid to his country. The maintenance of open contacts with the world's Jews and with Israel cannot harm a Moroccan appeal of this type in Washington. Indeed, in a speech he made at the opening of the Congress of Jewish Communities in Rabat, Jewish Congressman Stephen Solarz (a Democrat from New York State) declared that the invitation to the Israeli delegation to make a public visit to Morocco must win King Hassan a rapid U.S. response to Morocco's requests for additional U.S. economic and military aid.

It is interesting to note that in this field, too, there is a certain similarity between the way King Hassan works and the steps taken by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat prior to his visit to Jerusalem. In January 1977, bloody riots broke out in Aswan and other Egyptian towns, against the background of the intention to cancel subsidies on essential foodstuffs. As-Sadat also could not stand up to the pressure at the time and was forced to cancel the economic measures and appeal for U.S. aid. That appeal led As-Sadat to Jerusalem a few months later.

Shamir's Office Denies Current Arms Sales to Iran

TA160933 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 May 84 p 1

[Text] Security sources answered a *HA'ARETZ* question last night by saying that any publicity on the sale of arms to Iran is harmful to Israel, and Minister Sharon's remarks are irresponsible. A security source said that he cannot fathom Sharon's intention in making that public, saying "he may be trying to sour Israeli- U.S. relations, and thus make headlines."

As for the actual allegation, security sources have said that Israel did sell a number of military items to Iran, such as tires for combat aircraft. Israel reported on those deals at the time, but the United States later disavowed any knowledge of them. The source termed the deals "minor."

It has been reported from the prime minister's office that Israel is not supplying arms to Iran, and is maintaining a neutral stand in the Iran-Iraq war affair, since both countries alike are trying to outdo each other in expressing hostility toward Israel.

In a television interview in the United States, the former defense minister confirmed reports that Israel had granted military aid to Iran because Iraq is regarded as a threat to Middle East peace. At the same time, he said that Israel is not backing the Iranian war effort.

Sources in the Israeli Government expressed their amazement at the disclosure, and noted that as far as they know no government echelon had decided to unveil the issue of arms supplies to Iran prior to Sharon's departure for the United States.

Furor was expressed in the United States, and Sharon's contention that the United States expressed no opposition to the delivery of Israeli military equipment to Iran was denied. Upon his return to Israel, Mr Sharon said that the disclosures on the supply of Israeli arms to Iran were leaked by circles associated with the U.S. Administration, so that "what remained to be done was to clarify the facts and present them accurately."

HA'ARETZ points out that the sales involved tens of millions of dollars, and were discontinued for a while following the affair of the U.S. hostages, but were renewed once the hostages were released.

Sharon Statement Seen Damaging

TA160952 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 16 May 84 pp 2, 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens are maintaining their silence on Ari'el Sharon's statements in the United States, confirming that Israel is supplying Iran with arms. They have consequently refrained from issuing any official comment. At the same time, it has been learned that they have expressed their deep dismay with Sharon's latest step, which could cause a political imbroglio with the United States and affect the prime minister's and defense minister's credibility. According to foreign publications, they had on a number of occasions promised the U.S. Administration that Israel would stop selling arms to Iran.

A top political source in Jerusalem told *HADASHOT* last night that what Sharon said in the United States could cause Israel unprecedentedly grave damage in its relations with the U.S. Administration, and subject Israel to pressure. He refused to address the question of whether Israel is supplying arms to Iran, but contended that Israel cannot remain apathetic to events in the Persian Gulf, and it is in Israel's clear interest to prevent the penetration of Soviet influence in that region.

Pazner Denies Arms Sales

TA161028 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] The prime minister's adviser on communications and foreign press affairs has said that Israel is not supplying Iran with arms. The adviser, Avi Pazner, has told our correspondent Arye Golan that Israel is carefully observing neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war. The text of the statements Minister Sharon made on this matter in the United States has not yet been received in the prime minister's office. A senior defense establishment source has noted that Sharon's remarks that Israel is selling arms to Iran could have a devastating effect on U.S.-Israeli ties. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal was told that the damage could be done even if the statements are wrong.

MK Mordekhay Virshubsky has said he has been trying to investigate the affair of arms sales to Iran for 3 months now, but has not managed to obtain a response from the defense minister. He urged the defense minister not to continue to ignore the moral aspects of supplying arms to Iran.

Lebanese Report on Sidon Camp Incidents Cited

TA160915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Lebanese radio stations report that this morning IDF forces surrounded the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in Sidon, and detained 20 persons, and perhaps even more. Beirut radio which is presently under the influence of the Shi'ite Amal militia, claims that the IDF soldiers blew up houses, and that about 40 persons were wounded. Correspondents of the news agencies report that so far there are no official reactions to this report either from Lebanon or from Israel.

IDF Denies Deaths Occurred

NC160955 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Qiryat Shemona, Israel, May 16 (AFP) — The Israeli Army intervened last night in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon, the Israeli military command acknowledged today, but its tanks did not open fire and there were no deaths.

The statement came after Lebanese official radio had accused Israeli forces of killing or wounding 40 people at the camp by blowing up 20 homes in the camp.

The Israeli sources, in denying this charge, said, however, that a large number of Palestinians had been arrested. This led to a demonstration by several thousand people, including women and children, around the camp. The army then took up positions with tanks around the camp, but no shots were fired.

'Ayn al-Hulwah Inhabitants Detained

TA161008 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Beirut has reported that six inhabitants of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp near Sidon were wounded this morning from explosions in two shops in the camp. The IDF encircled 'Ayn al-Hulwah and detained some 30 inhabitants of the camp.

Weapons Caches Discovered

TA161322 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Two inhabitants were wounded in the refugee camp of 'Ayn al-Hulwah near Sidon while the IDF was conducting searches and detaining suspects there. Military sources have reported that the two who were wounded were opposed to their homes being searched, but the soldiers found a considerable quantity of weapons. The detainees are suspected of having carried out terrorist actions.

Large arms caches have also been discovered in 'Ayn al-Hulwah. After the detentions, angry camp inhabitants gathered, but an IDF force was stationed nearby and prevented a clash.

The Beirut radio stations have reported that the IDF encircled the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp and arrested about 30 inhabitants. According to the reports from Beirut, six of the camp's inhabitants were wounded in two explosions that occurred in two shops.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal comments that the footsprints of many of the people who perpetrated attacks in Sidon led to 'Ayn al-Hulwah. The camp's inhabitants explain that they are being forced to keep weapons in order to defend themselves against the Christian inhabitants of Sidon.

2 IDF Soldiers Wounded in Near Az-Zahrani

TA152017 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1945 GMT 15 May 84

[IDF spokesman's announcement — ITIM headline]

[Text][no date or place-name as received] Two IDF soldiers were wounded this evening when light arms fire was directed from an ambush at an IDF convoy travelling north of the Az-Zahrani. The wounded were evacuated to a hospital. IDF units have begun to search the area.

Rabin: Lebanon Pullout Possible in '6 Months'

TA160739 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 16 May 84 p 2

[Text] Tel Aviv — A Labour Alignment government could withdraw the army from Lebanon within about six months of entering office, former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said yesterday. Rabin warned that no government could guarantee that "no Katyushas will fall on Galilee" but he said that security could be maintained.

Speaking to a luncheon club of Hevrat Ha'ovdim, the Histadrut holding company, Rabin accused the government of trying to evade facing its failure to achieve its goals in Lebanon — goals, which Rabin said were themselves foreign to Israel. "The use of the army as a tool to achieve political goals is foreign to us. As a military man I can say that the best war is an avoided war," he declared.

Withdrawal from Lebanon would save the country $200-250 million a year, Rabin said. He stressed that the economy cannot be healed without cutting the state budget by at least one third — and that means cutting the defence budget.

The security value of the settlements in the heart of Judaea and Samaria is "less than the security value of 'Afula," Rabin said. The real problem lies along the Jordan River, where the government has done little to develop settlements.

Rabin also charged the government with missing opportunities for dialogue with Israel's neighbours.

Ceremony Marks End of IDF Civil Rule in Sidon

TA151030 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] In the southern Lebanese city of Sidon, a ceremony took place at noon in which the commander of the southern army of Lebanon, General Antoine Lahhad, handed over the authority on the military government offices from the IDF and its soldiers to representatives of the Lebanese Government. In the cermony, General Lahhad gave a speech in which he noted the importance of the event, and expressed the hope that it would bring about the unification of Lebanon. Our monitor notes that this brings to an end the civilian activity of the IDF in Sidon, and from now on the Lebanese Government is responsible for all the civil services in the city.

IDF Headquarters Vacated

TA161013 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 May 84 p 1

[Report by Shim'on Weiss report]

[Excerpt] Yesterday, almost 2 years after the IDF occupied it, the Lebanese Government regained complete civil authority over Sidon. Forces of the IDF and the southern army of Lebanon will continue to patrol the area and guarantee security in the city and its vicinities. The population of the area numbers more than 250,000. The IDF headquarters have been located outside the city lately, especially for routine security considerations. However, military sources yesterday again reiterated that the handing over of civilian authority in Sidon, back to the Beirut administration, does not hint at a possible IDF withdrawal from the southern capital and its area in the near future.

Rabbi's Detention in Underground Affair Extended

TA151844 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The president of the Jerusalem magistrates court, Justice Aharon Simha, a few minutes ago extended the detention of Rabbi Moshe Levinger by another 8 days. Rabbi Levinger is a suspect in connection with the Jewish underground affair. Our correspondent Uri Kohen Aharonov reports that another four of the suspects detained in the underground affair will be brought before the judge tonight in order to extend their arrest.

Bi'r Zayt University 'Real Target' of Underground

TA151218 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] A suspect held in connection with the recent attempt to blow up Arab buses says Bi'r Zayt University was the real target. Shim'on Feinberg reports:

[Feinberg] One of the suspects held in connection with the Jewish underground case has told relatives visiting him in custody that only one of the bombs was intended to go off and that bomb was to have been aboard a bus reaching Bi'r Zayt University, near Ramallah. The detainee is a Qedummim resident, suspected of being an accessory to the crime. The suspect says bombs were planted aboard six buses belonging to the (Julani) Company in East Jerusalem, because the perpetrators thought that one of the buses would pass by Bi'r Zayt, because they did not know which one. According to the plan, the bomb on the bus that passed by the college would be detonated by remote control by someone in the vicinity and later, police would be informed about the other bombs, so they could neutralize them. This version contradicts earlier reports that the device on the buses were timebombs, set to go off hours after police found and safely dismantled them. The remote-control technique was decided on, according to the suspect, because Bi'r Zayt University had taken security measures to prevent the type of attack carried out last year on Hebron's Islamic College. The target was chosen, like the Hebron college, because Bi'r Zayt is allegedly a center of Palestinian nationalist incitement.

Settlement Council To Aid Underground Suspects

TA151212 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The Council of Jewish Settlements has decided to provide legal aid for the suspects in the Jewish underground case. The decision was taken at a stormy session in Gush 'Etzyon last night. Several members felt that providing aid would associate the movement with Jewish terror. The head of the council, Yisra'el Har'el, told reporter Jerry Cheslow this is not the case.

[Begin recording][Har'el] Though we do not justify their motives, they claim that they wanted to serve the entire community. Some of them are the founding fathers of our settlement movement. We cannot just throw them away like a piece of garbage. They are our friends, and they are still our friends until they'll be convicted and I hope they won't be convicted. They are still our friends, they are not guilty until they will be found guilty, so we don't have the right to leave them without assistance.

[Cheslow] How deeply divided, today, is the settlement movement?

[Har'el] I don't know if it is divided. It's a shock. It's in a shock, and everybody reacts in a shock condition, everybody reacts differently.

[Cheslow] But do you feel that today we are seeing the end of this kind of lawlessness, this idea of taking one's....

[Har'el, interrupting] Oh, God, I really hope so. [end recording]

Druze Notables Give Up Israeli Citizenship

TA151023 Jerusalem Domestic Serivce in Hebrew 1000 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Druze notables and public figures on the Golan Heights have given up their Israeli citizenship. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that these are moderates who submitted to the pressure of clergymen and pro-Syrian circles and returned their citizenship documents. The number of those who gave up their Israeli citizenship is not known. One of them wrote to the government's representatives in the north that he did so due to his desire to guarantee a religious funeral ceremony for his son and since the government does not intervene to stop provocations by radical circles.

Rioting by Golan Heights Druze Denied

TA131056 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 13 May 84 p 3

[Report by Yehuda Tzur]

[Text] Israeli sources and Druze residents of the Golan Heights deny reports of rioting, arrests, and curfew imposed on the Druze of the Golan Heights by Israeli security forces published during the past 2 days in the Syrian media. In its 2300 newscast on Friday, Syrian television reported that Israel's security forces had imposed a curfew on Druze villages in the Golan Heights in order to suppress the riots which had broken out there "among the Arab residents" who, according to Syrian television, are protesting against continued Israeli occupation of the region. The Syrian Government newspaper also gave conspicuous coverage to this matter yesterday, emphasizing that suppression of the riots was carried out under the direct supervision of the head of the Israeli security services. Israeli sources have flatly denied the report.

Druze inhabitants of the villages of Majdal Shams, and the largest of the Druze villages, Buq'ata, and Mas'adah, yesterday told our correspondent that no unusual events had occurred in the area in the last few days. No riots had broken out and, to the best of their knowledge, there was neither an imposed curfew nor any movement of Israeli security forces in the region. According to the Druze, this appears to be part of the Syrian propaganda effort. The Syrian media issue similar reports every few days.

Jordan Urging International Peace Conference

JN151556 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1335 GMT 15 May 84

["Obervation" by Sadok Ben Me'ir]

[Text] Dear listeners, Jordanian news media are busy these days publicizing the need to convene a so-called international conference for Middle East peace. The Jordanian propaganda campaign follows statements King Husayn and Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat made in which they considered such a conference the primary option calling for a unified Arab stand. The idea is that the conference should be attended by the five permanent member-states of the UN Security Council — namely, the United States, USSR, PRC, Britain, and France — as well as Israel, the Arab states, and the PLO.

King Husayn reiterated this idea in an interview published in the British paper *THE OBSERVER* this week, and in an interview with the BBC the day before yesterday. The king's excuse is that he cannot enter into direct talks with Israel on matters concerning either him or the Palestinians. Therefore, he says, the conference should be a comprehensive one and the settlement should cover not only the Palestinians, but also Syria and Lebanon. The King also affirmed that he cannot represent the Palestinians in any future talks.

King Husayn is erecting this enormous tent for the peace talks, forgetting what became of the previous conference that was held in Geneva in late 1973 under the co-chairmanship of the United States and the USSR. He forgets that the Geneva conference did not produce any positive results. The United States and Israel have rejected the convocation of such an international conference, and Britain and France have announced that the time is not opportune for it. Although the rejection came from the Western states, headed by the United States, the Arab news media have singled out Israel for their attack, as if Israel is the only country to reject the conference.

King Husayn has chosen to speak about peace, but he is also trying to blame others for the lack of peace. The king is also trying to include the USSR in the international conference, when he knows how biased Moscow is against Israel and how determined the Soviets are to maintain the current state of no peace, no war in the Middle East so they can fish in troubled waters, as is their custom, and exploit the state of instability in order to establish their influence.

However, King Husayn is not the only one talking about peace without avail. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has ruled out peace by saying that peace is now farther away than at any time before. However, he did not disclose the reason and did not say if he had tried and failed. Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'd al-Faysal also spoke about peace. But he said that peace can only be attained under one condition — namely, if the United States refrains from undertaking anything in the region.

Such maneuvering and evasions shed light on the Arab leaders' real stands. The firm fact remains that whoever is sincere in searching for peace will not be hampered by obstacles, no matter how exaggerated they are. The example set by Egypt and Israel shows the path and confirms that the difficulties are bound to be overcome through perseverance.

Committee Approves Five New Settlements

TA150624 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 May 84 p 1

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] The Ministerial Settlement Committee yesterday approved the establishment of five new settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

Some are to be established by the World Zionist Organization's settlement department and some by private groups. Hakhlili ("Reddish" in Hebrew) will be set up on a mountain ridge some three kilometres southwest of Hebron. Initially it is to house about 40 families.

The committee also decided that the Nahal outpost at Migdalim (Towers), some six kilometres west of Ma'ale Efrayyim, will become a civilian settlement.

The co-chairman of the WZO's settlement department, Matityahu Drobles, said it will be impossible to establish these settlements unless the Finance Ministry provides an additional budget for them.

The committee yesterday gave the green light to private entrepreneurs to build settlements in western Samaria, near the former armistice lines.

Niriyya will be established near Elqana, northeast of Petah Tiqva. Ya'arit will be set up at Tzur Natan.

A fifth settlement — Adam — built by the Housing Ministry as part of metropolitan Jerusalem will rise in the Jaba (Geva) area, eight kilometres north of the capital. The settlement is to house a group of former residents from poor neighborhoods in the capital who squatted at the ruins of the Good Samaritan off the Jerusalem-Jericho road several months ago. The group agreed to move near Kefar Adummim temporarily and yesterday the committee decided on Adam as the site for their permanent settlement.

A well placed source yesterday leaked to reporters the text of a letter that WZO Executive Chairman Arye Dulzin wrote to the committee's acting chairman, Yuval Ne'eman. The letter was written after Settlement Department co-chairman Ra'anan Weitz walked out of a meeting criticizing decisions on settlement. Dulzin wrote that Weitz's behavior had been "undignified." Dulzin stated in his letter that WZO accepts "that placement of settlements across the Green Line will be carried out in accordance with the policy of the government of Israel. This is how we have acted and I have no doubt that this will also be our policy in the future," he wrote.

Nisim Appealing Location Decision

TA151215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Justice Minister Moshe Nisim is appealing in the government the decision reached by the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs to establish the settlements of Niriyya and Ya'arit in Samaria. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar says Nisim is angry about the fact that the ministerial committee has decided to establish the settlements on land which is disputed in court. Minister Nisim also expressed concern that the public will be led astray if it is called upon to sign contracts and to buy assets in these two settlements; and according to him, the government cannot support this misleading [hat'aya] situation. Our correspondent notes that Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir has also entered into the matter, and asked that the chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs, Yuval Ne'eman, raise the issue again for debate.

Arens Credits Education for Lavi Development

TA151242 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens says that Israel is one of the few countries in the world with the scientific and technological know-how to develop a first-rate fighter plane, thanks to its great investment in education. He said this while speaking about the Lavi plane. The defense minister said, however, that because of the dangerous security situation, Israel prefers to make more cuts in its welfare and education budgets so as not to harm the defense budget.

[Begin Arens recording — in English] I think that there is little question that for a certain period of time, I hope a limited period of time, there will have to be some cutbacks in social welfare expenditures and education also. [end recording]

The defense minister was speaking this morning at Ben-Gurion University in Beersheba, where our correspondent Moti Amir heard him.

Ben-Porat Runs on One-Member Knesset List

TA160732 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 16 May 84 p 2

[Report by Le'a Levavi]

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv — Knesset Member Mordekhay Ben-Porat has decided to run for the 11th Knesset at the head of the Movement for Zionist Social Renewal [TELEM], in the hope of forcing the two major parties to form a national unity government.

Ben-Porat said his movement supports neither annexation nor territorial compromise in Judaea and Samaria. The IDF should be dominant there and should control the water sources, he said, but all other matters should be left to the local Arab residents.

April Consumer Price Index Up 20.6 Percent

TA151418 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 15 May 84

[Excerpt] The Consumer Price Index for last month increased by 20.6 percent. This brings the annual inflation rate to 406 percent. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik points out that prices increased by 263 percent in the last 12 months, and that the Consumer Price Index has increased by about 72 percent since the beginning of the year. The Central Bureau of Statistics states that last month's increase in the index was the second highest in the history of the state, following that of last October, but this was the highest of all the April index increases. Increases were particularly sharp for clothing and footwear — 49 percent; fruit and vegetables — 26 percent, and housing prices — 27 percent.

POST Editorial Criticizes 'Hyperinflation'

TA160831 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 16 May 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Whoopee, No Hands!"]

[Text] The average price increase of 20.6 percent in April was almost exactly the inflation rate that had been widely predicted for weeks. Yesterday's confirmation of this forecast, by the Central Bureau of Statistics, was therefore no surprise.

However, calamities do not become more tolerable because they are anticipated. That Israel's inflation at an annual rate of more than 400 percent is a national calamity was recently articulated by a highly respected authority — the International Monetary Fund [IMF]. Inflation at such a rate makes it virtually impossible to attain any objective of economic policy. It threatens to bring the productive apparatus of the economy to a standstill. As the president of the Manufacturers' Association, Eli Hurvitz, said yesterday, it makes it even physically difficult to manage productive enterprise. It diverts economic activity from production to financial speculation. It threatens to make the social fabric itself come apart at the seams.

However, Finance Minister Yig'al Kohen-Orgad is oblivious to all that. No matter what the IMF, or any competent economist in the country says, he is resolved to stay the course of trying to improve the payments balance, regardless of what happens to inflation.

He points to successes with respect to the trade balance — and for the hyperinflation of the last seven months he has a ready culprit: the Histadrut. If only the Histadrut had agreed to a social compact, to a "package deal," inflation would have been slowed.

Hearing him, it would seem as if the Histadrut jacked up government-determined prices; that is was the Histadrut that pumped some IS30 billion into the economy month after month; that it was the Histadrut that kept the IDF in Lebanon at a cost of $1 million a day and not only continued, but accelerated the settlements in the West Bank.

The truth, of course, is that the Histadrut has, as always, been meek in the face of the sharpest wage erosion the country has experienced for decades. Its demands for compensation have been modest; of militancy there has been little sign even from the viewpoint of trade union interests, let alone electoral interests. Even last month's increase of 14 percent in the rate of unemployment, with some 80,000 workers now on the dole, has not made the Histadrut mount any barricades.

It is, therefore, difficult to imagine what more than such model restraint — which employers and governments in other countries could only dream of — could have been expected from the Histadrut within the framework of a "package deal." What Mr Kohen-Orgad has not revealed is the nature of his own contribution to such a deal, nor that of the employers who have so far made hay while the sun shines, and have, until now, increased their prices more rapidly than warranted by average inflation.

The manufacturers pat themselves on the back because the wholesale price index of industrial goods rose in April by only 14.4 percent, and official spokesmen take consolation from this lag behind the consumer price index. What both forget to mention is that the wholesale price index generally leads the consumer price index by some two months, and its slower rise in April therefore reflects the anticipation that in May and June prices will come down as they always do.

In the next two months we may indeed expect lower price rises than in terrible April. But the seasonal decline in May and June should mislead no one. Inflation will continue to be intolerably high. The Central Bureau of Statistics estimates that for May, a 7.5 percent inflation rate has already been notched up — which means it is likely to end at around 10 percent.

A closer look at the details of the price increases in April provides a clue to the nature of our inflation. If the producers of clothing and footwear have been able to charge 49 percent more for their wares than the month before, that shows that the demand is there. And if a sufficiently large segment of the population has been willing and able to pay 109 percent more for tomatoes, that shows the same.

That demand is fed by the government, and no package deal designed to hold inflation down on the cost side will change that.

Soviet Delegation Leader on Emigration Policy

TA151022 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Moscow Deputy Mayor Anatoliy Kostenko says that his country has allowed all Jews who wished to reunite with their family members to leave the Soviet Union. Kostenko is leading a Soviet delegation currently visiting Israel. He claims that citizens who work in sensitive facilities are not being allowed to leave the Soviet Union for the time being. However, some of those refused emigration take the law in their hands, as he put it, and compel the authorities to adopt measures against them. The Moscow deputy mayor said this in the course of a tour of 'Akko by the delegation.

Free Trade Zone Talks Continue, Progress Reported

TA160528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Israel and the United States are currently discussing the remaining difficulties to establishing a free trade zone: The date of stopping subsidies for exports, the date of lifting import customs, and the kashruth [ritual lawfulness of food] of the products. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that Ministry of Industry and Trade officials are satisfied with the progress of the talks, and believe that an agreement on a free trade zone will be achieved by the beginning of next year.

Weizman: Peace Agreement With Egypt Being Wasted

TA151345 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 15 May 84 p 11

[Commentary by 'Ezer Weizman: "People Opposed to Peace Will Not Be Able To Foster It"]

[Text] The peace agreement with Egypt, the greatest achievement of the Likud government, is being wasted. As one who was a partner to the peace process, it upsets me to see how it has deteriorated and what prospects are left to it. The government's original policy on the peace process and its disastrous handling of the issue, is creating skepticism and hostility among public opinion with regard to the peace agreement, to a much greater extent than was the case between 1978-1979. At present the country is headed by three people who were opposed to the peace treaty: Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Defense Minister Moshe Arens, and Finance Minister Yig'al Kohen-Orgad. The three of them are constantly hunting for reasons that would permit them to retreat from the process and from the agreement with Egypt.

In contrast to this, the Egyptian leadership includes people who were at Camp David and Blair House, people who were with Anwar as-Sadat on the road to peace. Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali were partners to the peace process. I believe that despite the mutual disappointment both countries share over the freeze, the Egyptian leadership is interested in keeping the peace. Five years ago we had a great desire to achieve peace and perhaps it was surprising at the time, but it was actually the Likud government that signed the first peace agreement with an Arab country. Personally, it makes me feel wonderful to have been a partner to the achievment of peace.

Five years later, particularly against the background of the reshuffle in the national leadership here in Israel, there is an approach that consists of looking for reasons that will change the deadlock into a retreat from the process.

I am not saying that the Egyptian Government has made no contribution to the current deadlock, but I do fully believe, from knowing the people, that Egypt is not looking for a way to retreat from its signature on the peace agreement with Israel.

The peace process is not lost. It can be saved by removing the people in the leadership who do not believe in peace. I do not believe that Defense Minister Moshe Arens, one of the absolute opponents of the peace process, can make any contribution to its furthering, and the same thing applies to Prime Minister Ytizhaq Shamir and Finance Minister Yig'al Kohen-Orgad.

When the peace treaty was signed, Moshe Arens was the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, and because of his position he had to explain and present the government's policy under Menahem Begin's leadership. Arens did all he could to block the progress of peace.

I was dismissed from Herut because of the no-confidence vote, but the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee voted against the government's policy and was not dismissed.

When these people are no longer in the government and are replaced by people who believe in peace and push the issue forward, only then will there be any chance of breaking the deadlock and getting out of the labyrinth into which the peace process has fallen.

Mubarak Adviser Praises Labor Stance

TA131522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 13 May 84

[Special election bulletin]

[Text] President Mubarak's adviser Usamah al-Baz today lauded the Labor Party for its readiness for a territorial compromise in return for peace. He said, however, that the Alignment's refusal to talk with the PLO is negative and that the Alignment's policy is not clear as yet. Nevertheless, Al-Baz said that the Alignment's stance may improve the chances for peace in the region.

Egypt Releases Three Detained Near Coral Island

TA150800 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0615 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Elat, 14 May (ITIM) — Three Israeli sailors who were detained by the Egyptians early Saturday afternoon when sailing their boat near the Coral Island south of Tabah, were released from detention last night. The three reached Tabah yesterday evening and were handed over to the Israeli liaison officer. The

ITIM correspondent reports that the three said that they were well treated, even though they did not have the money to pay the fine of 50 Egyptian lira each.

The three sailors, David Levi, Yitzhaq Peretz, and David Habani, who are residents of Elat, were sailing their boat Saturday morning toward Coral Island, when, around noon, they were apprehended by an Egyptian police boat under the pretext that they had infiltrated Egypt's territory without proper authorization.

The three were questioned by the An-Nuwaybi' police, and an Egyptian magistrate imposed a 50 lira fine. The Israelis claimed that they did not have the money needed to pay the fine, and were therefore detained for an additional day. Yesterday morning, the three were again brought before the magistrate, who ordered their release without further explanation.

Government Seeks German Financial Aid for Research

TA151015 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 15 May 84 p 4

[Report by Ze'ev Struminsky]

[Text] Israel is asking for financial aid from the FRG totalling some DM2 million (over $700 million) [figures as published] annually for research projects to be conducted in Israel, mainly in the field of computer science. This amount is to be added to the funds which Germany is already giving Israel as financial aid.

Israel's appeal has been timed to coincide with the visit of West German Minister of Research and Technology Dr Heinz Riesenhuber, who arrived in Israel on Saturday, 12 May. Israeli sources have reported that the German Government is currently financing Israeli research by an annual amount of some DM21 million.

Ne'eman Meets FRG Research, Technology Minister

TA132002 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1945 GMT 13 May 84

["Announcement by the Spokesman for the Science and Development Ministry" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 13 May (ITIM) — Dr Heinz Riesenhuber, the FRG Research and Technology Minister, held his first meeting today with Science and Development Minister Prof Yuval Ne'eman and his senior aides, and the two discussed expanding bilateral cooperation in science. Prior to the meeting, the German minister toured Yad Vashem and laid a wreath in the memorial hall. The German minister will now tour various research institutions and science-based industrial plants.

Delegation Invited to Hungary for Holocaust Congress

TA141144 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] This morning six Israeli research workers were invited to Hungary for a congress to be held there in the summer about Hungarian Jews before and during the holocaust. The invitation was extended by a Hungarian delegation attending the international conference devoted to the 40th anniversary of the holocaust of Hungarian Jews being held at Haifa University.

Professor (Georg Ranki) from the Hungarian Science Academy told our correspondent Gabi Zohar today that Hungarian-Israeli relations had improved greatly over the past 2 years in the fields of culture, education, and commerce.

[Begin (Ranki) recording — in English] There are a number of issues, and not only business and foreign trade, but particularly in cultural and scholarly fields when, in the last few years, relations has been very much improved. [end recording]

The professor also added that even if Hungary does not deviate from the Eastern bloc's policy, a further closening of relations between the two countries was to be expected.

Lebanese Forces To Open Jerusalem Office

TA141146 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1030 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Pierre Yazbik, the representative of the Lebanese Forces in Jerusalem, is to inaugurate the new offices of the representation in the capital on Thursday, 17 May, the anniversary of the signing of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement which was abrogated a few months ago. Political sources have told our correspondent 'Oz Frankel that there is no intention of granting diplomatic status to this representation, but it will enjoy facilities and privileges.

ALGERIA

Reactions to Moroccan Jewish Conference Noted

LD151138 Algiers APS in English 1033 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Algiers, 15/05/84 (APS) — An important Zionist delegation including notably eight Israeli deputies was "warmly greeted" by the Moroccan leaders at the opening session of a conference of the Jewish leaders of Morocco, United States, Canada and Romania, REUTER announced.

These works are also attended by the president of the representative council of the Jewish institutions in France — an organization notoriously known for its unconditional support to Israeli expansionism and for its anti-Palestinian activities in France — and by the president of the World Jewish Congress.

The conference was opened by Mrs Driss Basri, Morocco home minister and Ahmed Alaoui, state minister and confident of King Hassan II.

The President of the World Jewish Congress took the floor on this occasion to pretend that Al-Quds is "the capital of the Israeli state" thus defending the Israeli leaders who decided [words indistinct] annexation of the holy town. Let's recall that Hassan II is the president of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) Committee for the Liberation of Al-Quds, which stoutly denounced the proclamation of this town as "the everlasting capital" of the Zionist entity.

The Gulf press devoted yesterday most of its headlines to this conference in which it sees "the outset of a new phase of Camp David accords."

A comment of the Gulf News Agency quoted by most of the region's newspapers underscores that "although Morocco has already hosted discreetly similar meetings, the current congress is being held overtly under the sponsorship of the Moroccan state minister, Mr Ahmad Alaoui." According to the agency, "Morocco which in the past played the role of mediator between Egypt and Israel is attempting now to favour understanding between the Israeli leaders and certain Arab countries.

AL-QABAS, a Kuwaiti newspaper, considers that "Israel is preparing in the Moroccan capital the final scene of Camp David process."

On the other side, the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) denounced yesterday in a joint communique, the holding of "the congress of the Israeli communities committees of Morocco and the participation of a Zionist delegation to its works." The PFLP and DFLP denounced in this connection "the dangerous and suspicious role played by the Moroccan regime" and consider that "this approach is a recognition of the Zionist entity and a prelude to a dialogue between Israel and Morocco." Moreover, the Syrian Government decided yesterday to summon back its ambassador in Rabat for consultations, the Syrian Press Agency (SANA) reported.

Communique on Senegalese Party Delegation's Visit

LD151107 Algiers APS in English 1036 GMT 15 May 84

["FLN-PSS: Joint Communique" — APS headline]

[Text] Algiers, 15/05/84 (APS) — At the invitation of the FLN Party, a delegation from the Senegalese Socialist Party (PSS) paid a work and a friendship visit in Algeria from 7 to 12 May 1984.

Talks between the two delegations were centred on the necessity to develop relations between states and their parties in conformity with aspirations of their peoples and objectives of the OAU through the multiplication of contacts at all the level at the benefit of the permanent dialogue, a more fruitful concertation [as received] and a constant comprehension between the two countries.

The two delegations particularly agreed to answer the question to know how to jointly work for the lightening of friendship, fraternity, and socialist solidarity, links established between the two parties.

Joint Press Statement

LD152122 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Algiers, 15 May, (APS) — At the invitation of President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN Party, His ExcellencyFrance Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, paid an official visit to Algeria from 13 - 15 May, 1984.

The talks between the two presidents were held in an atmosphere dominated by cordiality, fraternity, and trust, and dealt with bilateral relations and international developments. Regarding bilateral relations, the two presidents discussed the means of their development and have decided in this respect to sign an agreement on economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation which calls for the establishment of a joint committee.

Regarding the international situation, the two presidents showed special interest in developments in Africa, the Middle East, and the Indian Ocean. The two presidents expressed their deep anxiety at the aggravation of tension resulting from denying of the peoples' rights to freedom and peace, and the direct threat to independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of peoples. His Excellency France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, warmly thanked President Chadli Bendjedid and the Algerian people for the warm fraternal reception accorded him and the accompanying delegation. President France Albert Rene invited President Chadli Bendjedid to visit the Republic of Seychelles. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, with the date to be fixed later.

Visit Ends 15 May

LD152132 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] France Albert Rene, president of Seychelles, left Algiers today at the end of a 3-day visit. At the airport, he was seen off by President Bendjedid and other officials.

Briefs

APS Agreements — A agreement on cooperation between the Algerian News Agency APS and the Soviet News Agency NOVOSTI was signed yesterday in Moscow. The agreement includes the exchange of news and photographs, and the stay of Algerian journalists in the Soviet Union and Soviet journalists in Algeria. Another cooperation agreement was signed last Friday between APS and the German Democratic News Agency ADN on the exchange of news and photographs for 1984 and 1985. [Text] [Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 10 May 84 LD]

Envoy to France — Brother Abdelhamid Mehri, member of the Central Committee, presented his credentials this afternoon in the Elysee Palace to French President Francois Mitterrand as Algerian Ambassador to France [Excerpt] [Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 May 84 LD]

LIBYA

Official Statement on Terrorists' Backing, Capture

LD141510 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Brother Muftah Ku'aybah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice, has made a statement made to journalists and correspondents of international news agencies and radios concerning the infilteration by terrorists through the Tunisian border to carry out sabotage against the socialist establishments and markets of the people and against the civilized achievements of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. Here is the text of the statement:

On 7 May 1984 we announced that three terrorists had sneaked across the Tunisian border from a position called (Zahrat al-Khas), 8 km south of Ras Jdayr, which is the border point with Tunisia. We announced that with these terrorists we found documents which included all details concerning their sabotage terrorist mission planned by the United States, Britain, and the Government of Sudan, which recruited these agents and prepared and trained them for implementing this mission.

One of the documents, in addition to admissions by the terrorists, confirmed that during the past 2 months 13 terrorist agents had infiltrated through Tunisian territory and that they were in an apartment in a building in Tripoli, waiting for those terrorists who had been arrested. The block of apartments, the location of which was revealed by one of the terrorists, was besieged. Then that terrorist was asked to approach this group and inform them that the revolutionary committees had discovered them and were giving them a chance to surrender. But the group fired at that terrorist and started to fire from inside the block of apartments in complete disregard for the lives of the innocent inhabitants — men, women, and children, most of whom were foreigners. The revolutionary committees intervened, rescued all the inhabitants safely, and killed those of the terrorist group who did not surrender.

You have seen for yourselves the apartment building in which the operation was carried out from the begining to the end, so you know that there is no truth to the news broadcast by the BBC and Voice of America that the group attacked Bab al-'Aziziyah or any other place. What happened is that it was discovered and attacked in an apartment building, which you have seen.

Those who surrendered and were arrested were interrogated, and so far they have admitted the following:

First, this group was originally recruited by U.S. intelligence with the participation of Britain. The United States has allocated funds to pay for a sabotage terrorist scheme against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. This money was deposited in a special account, No 0 406 0 57 900 111 77 960 — 3 Texas American 13, Inc. The United States also assigned three officers to train the group in terrorist activities.

Second, the elements of this group were recruited in West Germany and the United States and its partner, Britain, and were sent to Sudan, where they were trained at a special camp in the Mandrrah area. The training was carried out by American officers and aides as well as by British and Sudanese officers.

Third, the weapons, ammunition, and explosives were supplied by a CIA element in Tunisia.

Fourth, the American plan, according to the mission assignment issued by the American intelligence agency and Britain for these agents, specifies the assassination of some members of the revolutionary committees, secretaries and members of the people's conferences, and secretaries and members of the people's committees, as well as poisoning the sources and distribution points of drinking water and destroying several vital economic establishments, such as ports, airports, factories, and socialist people's markets. The plan also calls for the assassination of foreign diplomats and foreigners who work in the fields of development.

Fifth, according to the admissions by those arrested, the purpose of the United States and Britain in this terrorist action was to show international public opinion that the Jamahiriyah is an unstable country, as a preparation for implementing a direct act of aggression.

Through these admissions and through the identities of this group and their previous actions, the following has been proved:

1. All elements of the group are from the Muslim Brotherhood, which is sponsored by the United States, and all their leaders abroad are officially wanted by Interpol because there are sentences against them for crimes of blackmail and forging currency and official stamps.

2. The 20 terrorists, in addition to the limitations of their number, are not united by any idea or stance except crime and terrorism, which they accepted under the temptation of money and through brainwashing when they worked with the intelligence of the greatest devils, the United States and Britain. This is indicated by the amounts of American money found with every one of them, which is the price of the criminal operation they were going to implement.

3. This group has no status or size, either political or social, inside the Jamahiriyah. The proof of this is that even their families reported them and gave them away to the police and that the people surrounded them and looked for them in order to arrest them all. Were it not for saving the lives of the families living in the apartment buildings, in one of whose apartments they were hiding, the size of the whole operation would have been limited to the few terrorists, and would not have deserved more than few minutes' time. But the revolutionary committees found themselves forced to deal with the situation in a way that would secure the safety of the inhabitants of the apartment building first of all, and give the terrorists a chance to surrender alive, or at least to arrest some of them alive in order to determine the details of the American and British plans against the Jamahiriyah — and this is exactly what the revolutionary committees were able to achieve.

The General People's Committee for Justice would like at the end to mention that countries which were founders of Interpol, and are currently members of it, have protected and are still protecting those who are responsible for this action. They know that these people are wanted by Interpol, and thus are violating the charter of this international organization. We would like to ask: If some country protected, trained, and gave facilities to an organization such as Baader Meinhof in West Germany or the Red Brigades in Italy, what would the reaction of other countries, especially the Western ones, be? Or if some country protected persons wanted by the international police and did not surrender them, undoubtedly it would be labeled a terrorist country, and there would be a demand to treat it on that basis. This now applies completely to the United States, Britain, West Germany, the Sudan, and some other countries. Stemming from the legal legitimacy given it by the people, the General People's Committee for Justice has every right to demand the surrender of the remaining elements of this terrorist gang in other countries which protect and take care of them, and we will use our natural and legitimate right and all means to demand their surrender.

The journalists and the correspondents of the international news agencies and radios have been shown the weapons, explosives, foreign and local currencies, checkbooks, and other things which were found with the terrorist group which sneaked across the Tunisian border and the terrorist group which was killed after its infiltration into one of the apartment buildings in Tripoli. Explanations have been given to the journalists, using a map, to show the infiltration operation implemented by the terrorist group from Tunisia and the camps in which they were trained in the Sudan. The journalists and the correspondents of the international news agencies and radios were also shown the exchange of letters with Interpol, which show that these terrorists are wanted for several crimes.

Banghazi Citizens Destroy 'American Agent's' Building

LD161014 Tripoli JANA in English 0923 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Al Bayan Al Awwal, Sha'ban 16, May 16, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The masses of Barkah Basic People's Congress in the city of Al Bayan Al Awwal (Banghazi) have destroyed a building which was constructed by the agent of American intelligence, terrorist Muhammad al-Maqaryif, in accordance with the resolution of the emergency meeting held by the congress, last night. The masses of the congress marched in a popular anger demonstration at the end of the meeting and destroyed the mentioned building as an example for any stray dog, paid agent and traitor who conspired against the authority of the people.

AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR Exposes Muslim Brotherhood

LD160906 Tripoli JANA in English 1406 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, Sha'ban 15, May 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — *AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR* newspaper published by the revolutionary committees wrote yesterday a leading article analysing the nature of the composition of the Muslim Brotherhood party and its integral connection with the British intelligence. The paper said under the heading "Brotherhood in the Filth Swamp":

However, whom we talk about as an enemy, man must be honest to the truth. [sentence as received] This group, since its foundation was English, the British intelligence had supervised its formation, organization and support. When it started as a small religious group in a message in east Egypt, its principal was a small British agent asked by claimers of the strive for Islam and pretenders of manifestations of being extremists in Islam, to plant them on a long term basis inside the Muslim jamahir which till that time were in hate with the spiteful West's crusade against Islam and were preparing themselves to revolt against it. The founders of this group made use of religious worships and "fiqh fatawa" as an introduction to form a political movement to spread to the Muslim street and tie it with the colonial wheel to protect the Western colonial interests in the East. But they were forced to show appearance of open opposition to Christianity, crusade and British imperialism in order to receive the Muslim masses' trust whom their revolution was ready to storm the Islamic world, to fight the crusade, imperialism and Zionism which had began to occupy Palestine gradually.

The paper went on saying that there was concern about the mounting enmity against the West in the Arab homeland and after deep study of the psychological, educational and cultural [word indistinct] of the Arab street, the West concentrated their efforts mainly on the Muslim Brotherhood movement to become the most important element in attacks plotted by the West to withdraw carpet from under foot of popular masses to sabotage its revolution and deviate its objective and destroy its ambitions. Factual analysis of what had happened afterwards in the forties, would proof [as received] that a temporary success was achieved in this respect. Since the Muslim Brotherhood movement managed to attract large number of Muslims who were deceived by its extrmeist Islamic appearance. However, they were soon realized and discovered the play when the Muslim Brotherhood were fragmented into many opposing factions according to the intelligence play and each intelligence body adopted different groups.

The Islamic street did not wait for long before the truth of this group was revealed for their stand against the Arab revolution and enmity for progress and freedom and popular masses. The Muslim Brotherhood had tied themselves with the fate of the ruling royal family in Egypt and the English occupation forces which led to their disintegration and bloody confrontation with 'Abd an-Nasir, which led eventually to their total annihiliation because they were unable to stand in face of the revolution which was fighting colonialism and attracting masses to achieve its objectives and great historical ideals.

The paper said that the truth about this group was revealed and unshamedly the Muslim Brotherhood admitted this fact everywhere. Moreover, they insisted and continued their alliance with the West and lied about their enmity for the West. They also connected themselves with different Western media and their most prominent leaders in Britain, Switzerland, and West Germany are connected with the American central agency [as received] CIA openly and in direct coordination with the secret services of these countries and some other European countries. Since the fifties the picture became clear about the Muslim Brotherood party which became later on an obvious enemy of movements of freedom, progress and revolution in the Arab homeland and Islamic world. It became a natural ally even to Zionism as they coordinated their activities with the Zionists to attack Syria. They launched civil war in Syria in an attempt to force the Syrians to accept direct negotiations with the enemy under American supervision similar to the Camp David accord signed by the buried As-Sadat with the enemy.

AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR newspaper went on revealing the link between Muslim Brotherhood party and colonial circles. It said the party began a series of contacts with several reactionary, right-wing and left-wing political movements to coordinate their work in order to reach power as a front in some Arab countries. They were able to participate in the reactionary front ruling Sudan and which consists of a group of fascist plotters led by Numayri and other groups, allies of Western countries by forcing the regime to accept them in order to participate in power. As they assumed power in Sudan, they granted the United States, France and other European countries, members of NATO, military, economic and technical facilities. They linked the Arab Sudan, for good, with the World Bank, which has absolute control of the economic capacities of the Arab people in Sudan. They drived [as received] all the regime to an apparent confrontation to apply Islamic law on drinking of alcohol and adultery in order to cover their crime in submitting Sudan to multinational imperialist companies which have control over ministerial procedures, change of governments and other political issues in the country.

The Libyan Muslim Brotherhood faction had naturally found refuge in Sudan as a result of the above-mentioned situation and because the party was not thinking of liberating the Islamic and Arab nation from aggression as it never claimed confronting Zionism. The Libyan faction opened, after influencing the fascist agent regime in Sudan, camps for training terrorists from various nationalities, among them Libyans wanted by justice for committing crimes against law and order, theft and indecent crimes, to be used against the Arab people in Libya.

The history of the Muslim Brotherhood party in Libya is closed to some extent and unknown to many, which is why we want to clarify some points about it.

Groups of the party in Libya were linked organically with the monarchy. They enjoyed good relations with the United States and Britain, both countries had military bases in the country. The party participated in the Parliament game and tried to unmind [as received] the people, but its relations with the regime were obvious and could not disavow its stage play stands, especially to those who reacted to it negatively. This made it an ignored, marginal and ineffective party for a long time.

The paper said, after the war began by the Zionists in 1967, the Revolutionary Committees movement contacted, through its underground organization, the Free Unionist Officers movement, elements of the brotherhood and asked them to declare Islamic jihad to liberate the Arab land from the usurpers and invaders and let it to begin from Libya against the foreign bases.

The party's response was negative and denounced the thought of working against the Atlantic occupiers. After the great victory achieved on the First September, Muslim Brotherhood group was asked to commit themselves to the objectives of the people and to refrain from conspiring against them or dominating them because the future is for the people. No one will rule them, but they will rule themselves.

It is well known that the party announced its dissolution and some of its members infiltrated among the people. Some of them reached, through claims of being loyal to the revolution, senior posts in the revolutionary state. The leader of the party then appeared, the so called Muhammad al-Maqaryif, who was director of the accounting department and then ambassador in India where he fled with a big amount of money, allocated to help Muslims in India, claiming himself as opposed to the government. the same thing was alleged by the executed Ahmad Ahwas who was charge d' affaires in Argentina. Such crimes are similar to economic crimes committed by others who claim to be in opposition to the Libyan Government. The whole world knows that the Libyan Government is in fact the Libyan people themselves. The traditional government that could be opposed or toppled in Libya fell a long time ago. The Muslim Brotherhood party has no one to fight against but the people. Nevertheless, this fascist party and its members with suspected links reject the people's assumption of power and consider that this ought to be fought against till death. When they organized their party and raised their naive slogans, they were preparing themselves to rule the people according to old reactionary traditions that go way back in history to the period of unlimited ignorance, fascism and tyranny.

That is why they relied intensely on myths, spiritual deception, and attempts to hypnotize the peoples mind or inflame belief and rule with uproar and invented religious rhetoric.

So the popular masses whom the Muslim Brotherhood party fights, hates and tries to rule, must reply on an important question which should be raised, what the Muslim Brotherhood could offer? Paradise or hell? The popular masses answered this question practically by liquidating this reactionary, underdeveloped and agent party which lost its historical memory and ability to understand and analyze. It did not understand the era of the jamahir which developed and there is no way that the free and independent jamahir could be governed by ignorant, stupid and rotten gang. Some would say that the Muslim Brotherhood party has nothing to offer to the people unless to open doors for bars, prostitution, foreign forces, forces of suppression, imprisonment and assassination.

UAE President Relays Support to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD152245 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received a cable from Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, denouncing the planned terroristic action by regimes hostile to theLibyan Arab peoples. Zayid has asserted to the brother leader the solidarity of the people of the UAE with the people of the Jamahiriyah against these terroristic plots, expressing his confidence that the Libyan people are capable of foiling every attempt and plot of the traitors, agents, and renegades.

AFP Views Al-Qadhdhafi Proposal on Chad Withdrawal

AB141915 Paris AFP in French 1645 GMT 14 May 84

[By Marie Joannidis]

[Excerpt] Paris, 14 May (AFP) — Three months after the failure of the Addis Ababa roundtable conference on reconciliation in Chad, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is calling for fresh negotiations by proposing to the French president (?the withdrawal of their troops) from Chad to bring about a peaceful settlement.

The Libyan regime is confronted with internal difficulties and increasing opposition activities as illustrated by the abortive coup of 8 May by an armed commando in Tripoli and, according to some observers, the leader of the Libyan revolution seems to want to get rid of a war which is unpopular both among the soldiers and the Libyan people.

The French president should now reply to the proposals from Tripoli which implies the withdrawal of Libyan troops — about 5,000 soldiers, according to Western sources, who support Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT] — and the withdrawal of French troops — 3,000 soldiers are in Chad as part of Operation Manta launched last August to support President Hissein Habre's forces. These proposals are contained in a verbal note addressed to former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky admitted to a hospital in Hannover, for transmittal to President Mitterrand through Roland Dumas, French minister for European affairs. Mr Dumas had on several occasions made secret trips to Tripoli before entering the government in December 1983.

This message was preceeded by Al-Qadhdhafi's public admittance last April of Libyan presence in Chad. This message is considered by certain observers as "a sort of reply" to the French proposals presented to the Libyans during the visit to Tripoli last April by Francis Gutmann, secretary general of the French External Relations Ministry.

France has envisaged that the process of mutual withdrawal should be in parallel with a favorable atmosphere for reconciliation between Chadians, and proposed a preparatory meeting in Brazzaville to avoid another failure, it was learned from informed sources.

MOROCCO

Jewish Congress Opens in Rabat; Basri Speaks

LD151438 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] The 2-day conference of the Moroccan Jewish Society began in Rabat this afternoon. Here is a report on the details of the conference:

Minister of Interior Driss Basri conveyed to the conference of the Moroccan Jewish Society the affection of His Majesty King Hassan II, God grant him victory, and his hope that the work of this meeting would produce good results in spreading amity, friendship, and cooperation.

The conference of the Moroccan Jewish Society is being held in the presence of representatives of Moroccan Jewish communities all over the world. All speakers made a point of underlining the historic role of Morocco in playing host to the Jews and giving them protection. The speakers mentioned in particular the late His Majesty King Muhammad V and His Majesty King Hassan II. The speaker were also unanimous in saying Morocco is a land for dialogue, tolerance, and amity.

The speakers dealt with the cooperation which prevailed in the relations between Muslim and Jewish thinkers, especially the Jewish thinker Moses Ben Maimonides, under whose slogan this conference is held. In his speech on this occasion the minister of interior affirmed that Morocco is the country of rapprochement, amity, and tolerance. Historic civilizations flourished in it and he recalled the principled line of Morocco and said:

[Begin Basri recording] The principled line chosen by Morocco and the path it follows and the aims it seeks as you are already aware, are based on the principles of peace and effective forebearance toward the followers of divine religions in accordance with the teachings of the tolerant Islamic faith. As evidence of this, there are the positive and effective role shouldered by Morocco under the glorious Alawite throne and the stands of the noble Moroccan people whenever they were called upon, at the national or international level, to oppose injustice and tyranny for the sake of serving the lofty civilized ideals which seek to safeguard human dignity and resist hegemony and oppression. [applause]

As you are aware, that is what made Morocco steadfast, and militant throughout its glorious history, against the forces of evil and aggression wherever they may be, in order to uphold right and defend freedom and human dignity. And this is why there is amity, intimacy, and understanding among the individuals of the greater Moroccan society in the happy regions of the Kingdom and why there are ideal human relations in this cohesive society under the leadership of the great Alawite throne. [applause][end recording]

The minister of interior also recalled the freedom of opinion and expression, the holding of religious rites, and equality of rights and duties of individuals and groups which are guaranteed in the Moroccan Constitution.

On the other hand, he noted that the presence of a number of the members of the Moroccan Jewish community residing abroad at this conference provides a striking example of the sincerity of the ties between them and their homeland Morocco and their pride in their affiliation to it and their firm attachment to his majesty the king.

The opening session also featured a speech by Minister of State Moulay Ahmed Alaoui and representatives of some of the national parties. As for the representatives of the Moroccan Jewish communities abroad, they saluted Morocco under the wise leadership of His Majesty King Hassan II. They also recalled the role of the late King Mohamed V in not discriminating between Moroccan citizens whether they were Muslims or Jews.

At the beginning of the opening session the participants stood up in prayer for the soul of Mohamed V, may God rest his soul, and for the success of His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory.

Alaoui Addresses Closing

LD151452 Rabat MAP in English 1239 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Rabat, May 15 (MAP) — The Congress of the Council of Jewish Communities in Morocco ended its two day meetings here Monday by the adoption of three motions related to the creation of four scholarships to be granted to Muslim or Jewish students conducting researches on the life and work of Maimonides, the creation of a special fund destined to the restroation of Maimonide's house in Fes and turn it into a museum, and the organizing in Fes in 1985 of an international colloquy on Maimonides to commemorate the 850th birthday of this Moroccan Jewish physician, philosopher, and theologian.

During the closing session, Moroccan Minister of State Moulay Ahmed Alaoui said, "We must remain faithful to Maimonides' message ... and be the messengers of peace."

Recalling Morocco's support to the Palestinians and the participation of the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces in the Arab-Israeli war (October 1973), Moulay Ahmed Alaoui underscored the efforts exerted by King Hassan II in favour of a lasting peace in the Middle East.

He also recalled that it was thanks to Moroccan Jews that first contacts were held between Palestinians and Israelis in Paris.

The minister of state reiterated his call for the setting up of an association of Abraham's offsprings for peace in the Middle East.

Held under the sign of Maimonides, who lived in Fes in the 12th century, this congress has gathered about 100 Jewish deputies, university professors, journalists and other personalities from Israel, the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Trade Minister Departs for London, Rome

LD141829 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Casablanca, May 14. (MAP) — Moroccan Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism Azeddine Guessous left here Sunday for London and Rome.

The main purpose of this tour in Great Britain and Italy is to boost Morocco's economic relations with these two countries and give a new impetus to trade exchanges in the context of the new Moroccan policy regarding investments, Mr Guessous said upon departure.

This visit, he added, is also aimed at assessing Morocco's relations with her European partners in light of the latest decisions made by the European Economic Community regarding its enlargement project to Spain and Portugal.

Mr Guessous is accompanied by the director general of "l'office de commercialisation et d'exportation" (marketing and exporting office).

INTER PRESS SERVICE, MAP Sign Agreement

LD111546 Rabat MAP in English 1216 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Rabat, May 11, (MAP) — The Moroccan News Agency "MAGHREB ARAB PRESSE" (MAP) and the Third World news agency "INTER PRESS SERVICE" (IPS) concluded a cooperation agreement aiming at strengthening information exchanges between them.

Under this agreement initialed Wednesday in Rabat by MAP and IPS director generals, respectively, Mr Abdeljalil Fenjiro and Dr Roberto Savio, MAP will dispatch to IPS, through its telegraphic connection with Rome, an information bulletin, in Arabic or Spanish, on the Arab World, while IPS will transmit to MAP, through the telegraphic connection between MAP bureau in Madrid and its central bureau in Rabat, an information bulletin, in Arabic or Spanish, on Latin America.

MAP and IPS will spread on their respective Arab and Latin American networks the exchanged information bulletins.

Under this agreement, IPS will set up an Arabic-Spanish translation center in Madrid to ensure the training of Arab journalists while MAP will assist, through its Madrid bureau, in the structuration and functioning of this center.

The agreement also stipulates that in order to promote a policy of training journalistic and technical cadres, the two agencies will carry out joint training programs.

The agreement provides for periodical meetings, at least once a year, to assess the two agencies' joint action and plan their future action.

During his visit to Morocco May 7 to 10, Dr Savio held a series of talks with Mr Fenjiro and meetings with the agency's cadres from the English and Spanish desks.

SUDAN

Numayri Appoints New Internal Affairs Minister

JN151434 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 15 May (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri issued a presidential decree today appointing Police General 'Ali Yasin as minister of internal affairs. General 'Ali Yasin was the police inspector general.

Other New Police Appointments

JN151447 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1422 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 15 May (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri issued a presidential decree today promoting Police Lieutenant General 'Abbas Madani to the rank of general, and appointing him police inspector general. His previous post was the chief of the national capital's police.

The president also issued another presidential decree promoting Major General Ibrahim Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim, who was director of central intelligence, to the rank of general and appointing him chief of the national capital's police.

Emergency Court No 1 Formed in Southern Sudan

JN151520 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Juba, 15 May (SUNA) — Engineer Joseph James Tambarah, governor of the Equatorial Region, issued a decree forming Emergency Court No 1 in the region's capital, Juba. The court is headed by Judge (Atak Dit Majuk), and has representatives from the People's Amred Forces, the police, and the state security organ as members.

Tambarah said that the court will immediately begin to look into cases pertaining to the contravening of emergency regulations. He said that other emergency courts will be formed if necessary.

In a statement to a SUNA correspondent, Tambarah added that the discipline and search campaigns that have been conducted by the police force in Juba have achieved positive results which helped to provide both supply commodities and security. He pointed to the public's acceptance of the declaration of emergency, and called on the public to be alert and to cooperate with the authorities in facing the current challenges.

'Stability, Peace' in South

JN151452 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 15 May (SUNA) — A responsible source in the People's Armed Forces' General Command has told SUNA that the People's Armed Forces have sealed off all routes and passes which the outlaws used to infiltrate into the southern part of Sudan from across the border to carry out sabotage activities. The source also said that with this achievement, the People's Armed Forces have been able to realize stability and peace for the citizens there.

On another level, a state security official said that interrogation of the outlaws, who gave themselves up to the authorities, proved that they had been misled and were taken to the training camps by force to raise arms against the authorities. The source added the outlaws are expected to continue to give themselves up in response to the amnesty declared by President Leader Ja'far Numayri.

It is noteworthy that the outlaws and saboteurs who used to attack the development projects in the South are based in Ethiopia, where they are being trained and financed by the Libyan regime.

AL-BILAD Interviews Official on Political Situation

GF140811 Jidda AL-BILAD in Arabic 9 May 84 p 4

[Interview with Dr Hasan 'Abdallah at-Turabi, assistant to the Sudanese president, by *AL-BILAD* correspondent 'Awad Husayn Khalafallah, no date or place given]

[Excerpts] ['Awad Husayn Khalafallah] You are always calling for Arab unity while you have differences with some Arab countries. You are calling for the elimination of inter-African differences while your differences with some African countries are known. "Do ye enjoin right conduct on the people, and forget to practice it yourselves?" [Koranic verse] Why is there this contradication?

[Dr Hasan 'Abdallah at-Turabi] Whenever a problem arises between Sudan and one of its neighbors, Sudan is wronged. We have never adopted any type of a role which has led us to conflicts with Arab or African countries. The thing is that a problem arises between us and a certain country in which we claim that it is trying to harm us and is interferring and supporting elements which have evil intentions against Sudan. Sudan has no interest in interferring in others' affairs. Sudan is always prepared to resist interference by any Arab country. We regret to say that there are countries which have allied themselves with elements linked with international communism which openly admit this and with elements trying to take over part of the country. It is strange that the Arabs are turning a blind eye to the dismemberment of part of the Arab world. It is strange that this should happen to Sudan which is the garrison for Arabism and Islam in Africa.

[Khalafallah] The Soviet Union is one of the superpowers. Why do you not live with it in peace?

[At-Turabi] The Soviet Union should pass the stage during which it used to consider the Communist Party the most powerful communist party in the Middle East and in the Third World. Sudan was intended to be a communist regime. However, known internal developments, one of which is the Islamic movement which began very early in Sudan, forced the Communist Party to pass the stage of ideological and political competition and try to gain military control over the country. This put it into real trouble. You know that when Russia fails to penetrate through political, cultural and democratic ways, it tries to use military and nondemocratic means as it did in Afghanistan. Russia has gathered the remaining communists who fled from Sudan and is trying to get into Sudan through force and invasion. When it failed in the north, it came through the south thinking it was an easier target for intrigue and security intrusion. If Russia stops competing with U.S. influence, we will have no reason preventing us from dealing with it in spite of the ideological differences, especially since in Russia there is a large number of Muslims whom we must contact and take care of.

[Khalafallah] Will the state of emergency declared internally affect Sudan's foreign policy?

[At-Turabi] This is an illusive impression reported by the Western news agencies and repeated by the Arab media which are spontaneously fed by what the West broadcasts. In spite of the claims of Arabism and Islam, news about Sudan is reflected by the Western news media and then to the Arab countries. The Westerners always resort to martial law to confront a constant danger, and it is always a security danger. Emergency laws are meant to face security and economic dangers, but Sudan did not declare the state of emergency to confront a security danger, but to confront an economic danger.

It is true that Sudan was introduced to — much to early — unions, labor conflicts, and political parties. However, Sudan does not fear political parties or even the phenomenon among the parties which occurred recently resulting from the imbalance between prices and wages. The state recognized this and formed a supreme committee to revise wages. The security danger prevalent in the south subsided in recent weeks and no state of emergency was declared in the north. The state of emergency was imposed as a state of public and political mobilization aimed at an Islamic direction which we have put into law.

We want to introduce this Islamic law into our life and employment so we can purge ourselves from corruption which does not comply with Islamic shari'a. I do not say Sudan has applied Islamic shari'a, and I do not say Sudan has more corruption than other countries, but the matter requires special mobilization. These measures required important ministerial changes and we wanted to warn the people within the framework of an emergency law.

[Khalafallah] Libya is trying to establish bridges with Egypt again. Would you welcome the re-establishment of Sudanese-Libyan relations?

[At-Turabi] We hear a lot about this. It would really please us if the three countries overcame their differences, because this not only means peace and the saving of resources that are wasted in the dispute, but it will also strengthen our eastern front and our western front. Sudan still responds to any call for dialogue and reconciliation between any two Arab countries and still adheres to the policy of moderation and avoidance of aggravating disputes among the Arab states.

[Khalfallah] Colonel al-Qadhdhafi announced that he will pull his forces out of Chad so France will not regard them as a pretext for remaining in Chad. Do you consider this to be serious or just a ploy?

[At-Turabi] It is difficult to evaluate the results of such a passing statement. We in Sudan are very sad about what is happening in Chad, not because we are affected economically by it but because we are concerned about the freedom of Chad, especially as a war is going on in Muslim lands. This will weaken the Islamic role in Africa especially as the whole of the African Sahara is a stage for a conflict of civilizations between Islam and other movements. The dispute between Sudan and Libya complicates the Chadian problem. However, Sudan prefers to avoid intervention in Chad. The problem has become one between France and Libya. One will be pleased to hear of any good news which may convey the withdrawal of the French colonialists forces, the withdrawal of Libyan support, and of the opposing factions. However, this will not be accomplished except within the framework of a comprehensive solution of the problem among the Chadian people themselves. In conclusion, I would like to alert again the Arab and Muslim public opinion about what is happening in Chad.

Report on NSFL Dissidents' Attack in Tripoli

JN151112 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Paris, 15 May (SUNA) — The National Front for the Salvation of Libya [NFSL] has announced that last Saturday one of its commandos attacked the so-called revolutionary committee in the Abu Salim area in Tripoli. The commando who was able to kill six of the committee's elements was martyred after putting up a fierce fight.

A military communique issued by the General Command of the salvation forces here yesterday said that on Saturday, 12 May 1984, one of the commandos belonging to the salvation forces, the military wing of the NFSL, attacked the so-called revolutionary committee in the Abu Salim area at the Bab al-'Aziziyah camp on the road to Tripoli International Airport. After a fierce clash the commando was able to kill six of the committee's elements.

The communique added that commando Majdi ash-Shuwayhidi was able to withdraw and that Al-Qadhdhafi's troops besieged him but were only able to hit him after using armored vehicles. The communique said that this commando continued to exchange fire with Al-Qadhdhafi's elements until he was martyred.

It is worth noting that the revolutionary committees represent Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorist and repressive tools against the sons of our people and many neighboring states.

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Address to Somali Youth

EA151313 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 15 May 84

[Excerpts] Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, secretary general of the SRSP [Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party] and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, last night congratulated Somali youth on 15 May, which marks the 41st anniversay of the SYL [Somali Youth League] and the 7th anniversary of the Somali Youth Organization.

Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, who broadcast a speech to the nation on the occasion, said the celebration occurs at a significant time, when the Somali people wish to secure their complete freedom and unity, and when the year 1984 marks a century since the colonialists carved up the African Continent in 1884.

Secretary General of the SRSP, Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, spoke at length on the duties and responsibilities of Somali youth. He said life cannot be made up of continuous comfort and happiness, either for the individual or for the nation, but hardship and struggle are constant companions of the progress that a nation aspires to.

We are at a time when you should combine your knowledge, physique and human capability for the construction and progress of the country and people, as well as defending the country against colonialists and those who assist them by redoubling the historic role played by SYL youth in achieving the country's independence, Challe Siad pointed out.

Challe Muhammad Siad Barre also said the responsibilities of youth include recognition, participation, and strengthening the national roles of defense, unity, dignity, and independence of the Somali people, as well as vigilance in safeguarding the achievements of the revolution, and in implementing its short and long-term objectives.

Fulfillment of these responsibilities takes primary place in the obligations of Somali youth, particularly at this time when the greedy and decadent need to be confronted and taught a lesson by Somali youth. Youths should at the same time turn their attention to attacks by the enemy who is also employing dirty tactics, the worst of which is the fostering of tribalism, Challe Siad declared.

Challe Muhammad Siad Barre exorted Somali youth to eradicate decadent habits and reactionary ideas that are opposed to education, work, meditation and the progress of the Somali people. Challe Siad said all these evils came in the train of tribalism and he impressed upon youth the need to pay particular attention to, and to ponder deeply on all these issues.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Receives CSSR Foreign Minister

EA152044 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Arusha: President Nyerere today received a special message from President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia. The message was conveyed to Mwalimu Nyerere by the Czechoslovak foreign minister, Ndugu Bohuslav Chnoupek.

A state House spokesman said later that liberation in southern Africa and other questions of international nature figured high during the 2-hour discussions between President Nyerere and Ndugu Chnoupek.

President Nyerere is now in Mwanza where he (?is due) to open a cotton production workshop.

Trial of Coup Plotters in Yaounde Reported

AB151228 Lagos NAN in English 1212 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Yaounde, May 15 (Reuter/NAN) — One hundred and thirty-one members of Cameroon's Republican Guard were yesterday sentenced to various prison terms in Yaounde for their part in last month's coup attempt against President Paul Biya, reliable sources said.

A total of 181 soldiers appeared before the Yaounde military tribunal in the third trial since the April 6 rebellion was crushed by loyalist troops after two days of fighting which left 70 persons dead.

One man was sentenced to 20 years in jail, and another 130 [were sentenced] to terms ranging from five years to 10 years at the end of the four-day trial which took place behind closed doors, the sources said.

The other 50 were acquitted.

As in the two previous trials, the identities of the accused were not disclosed. A total of 1,053 people were detained by security forces in the days that followed the coup attempt.

[Words indistinct] that 35 persons were executed following the first trial two weeks ago in Mbalmayo, about 60 kilometres south-west of Yaounde.

Eight more persons were sentenced to death in a second trial in Mfou, near Yaounde, but the sources could not confirm whether the sentences were carried out.

Sixty-three persons were acquitted in the first two trials, the sources said. The government has refused to comfirm or deny that executions have taken place.

Military Trial Ends

AB151128 Paris AFP in French 1101 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Yaounde, 15 May (AFP) — The trial of those believed to have taken part in the abortive coup attempt of 6 April ended on Monday evening in Yaounde, it was learned from reliable sources in the Cameroonian capital on Tuesday.

According to various unofficial sources, about 150 persons were judged during the trial, which began last Friday. It is not known, however, what penalties have been imposed on the accused.

Moreover, the military detachment stationed around the Cameroonian Army General Headquarters in Yaounde — where the military tribunal has been sitting — was not in place on Tuesday morning.

This brings to three the number of trials known to have been brought against the military and civilians said to have taken part in the 6 April attempt to overthrow President Paul Biya.

The first trial took place at the end of April at Mbalmayo (40 km south of Yaounde) according to various unofficial sources. According to the same sources, 35 persons were executed after this trial.

The second trial took place at Mfou (35 km south-east of Yaounde). According to the same unofficial sources, several death sentences were pronounced at the trial also but it is not known at the moment whether they have been carried out.

Nigerian Official's Visit Linked With Coup Bid

AB151251 Paris AFP in French 1219 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Lagos, 15 May (AFP) — General Olusegun Obasanjo, former military head of state of Nigeria from 1976 to 1979, was received on Saturday in Yaounde by Cameroonian President Paul Biya, to whom he delivered a message from General Buhari, Nigerian head of state, it was learned from a diplomatic source in Lagos on Tuesday.

The contents of this message were not disclosed, but the same source pointed out that Nigeria is worried about the situation in Cameroon following the attempted uprising of some northern elements of the Republican Guard. The fact that General Buhari's message was delivered to President Biya by the former General Obasanjo — who is himself a southerner — was underlined by many diplomatic observers in Lagos.

CHAD

General Bechu To Replace French Commander

AB141941 Paris AFP in French 1848 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 14 May (AFP) — General Yves Bechu, the new commander in chief of the French forces in Chad, arrived in Ndjamena on Monday afternoon to take over for General Jean Poli.

In a short statement to the press, Gen Bechu stated he was in Chad to "do the work that Gen Poli did. I am not replacing Gen Poli, I am succeeding him, because there should be new blood from time to time," he added.

The new commander in chief of the forces of "Operation Manta" in Chad — about 3,000 soldiers — refused to comment on the recent statement by the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, that he was ready to withdraw Libyan troops from Chad to favor a solution to the Chadian conflict. "Soldiers have the role of making war or preventing it to enable diplomats to act," he simply stated.

Gen Bechu commanded the French Forces for Operational Assistance stationed in the CAR from 1980 to 1981. In Chad he succeeds General Poli, who arrived in that country last August.

Official change-over ceremonies between Gen Poli and his successor will take place on Friday, it was learned from a reliable source.

No Comment on Libya

EA151338 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 0420 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] General Yves Bechu, Commander in chief of the French troops in Chad, arrived in Chad yesterday in succession to General Jean Poli.

In a short interview with the press, General Bechu indicated that he was coming to Chad to do the same work as General Poli, but he refused to comment on the latest statement of the Libyan head of state, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who declared himself ready to withdraw his troops from Chad, to bring about a solution to the Chadian conflict.

The Army's role is to wage war or to stop the war so as to allow the diplomats to act — this is all General Bechu, who was previously in operational command of French troops stationed in the CAR, could say.

The official transfer of command between General Jean Poli and his successor should take place next Friday.

Hissein Habre Leaves for Nigeria

AB151016 Paris AFP in French 0929 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 15 May (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre left Ndjamena on Tuesday morning for Abuja (the future Nigerian capital) on a friendly and working visit, during which he will have discussions with Nigerian head of state, General Muhammadu Buhari, it has been announced officially.

According to a communique issued by the Presidency of the Republic, published shortly after the departure of the Chadian president, Mr Habre's visit is aimed at "strengthening the bonds of fraternity and good neighborliness" between Chad and Nigeria, and discussing the situation now prevailing in Chad.

The communique recalls Nigeria's "conviction" that "the peace and stability of the entire region depends on Chad's independence and territorial integrity" and adds that the development of trade between Chad and Nigeria will be discussed by President Habre and General Buhari.

Moreover, President Habre sent a message to Cameroonian President Paul Biya when his plane was flying over Cameroon. "We have great confidence in the relations of friendship and good neighborliness between our two friendly countries and our two brotherly peoples," the Chadian head of state wrote.

CONGO

Cuba's Malmierca Begins Official One-Week Tour

AB111604 Dakar PANA in French 1335 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Brazzaville, 11 May (ACI/PANA) — Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmeirca Peoli, who arrived in Congo on Wednesday for a 1-week official visit, started his tour of the country's regions on Friday.

Mr Malmierca arrived in the Oyo District (the Basin Region) on Friday where he will meet Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the Congolese head of state, who is currently on a private visit there.

Before he gets to Oyo, the Cuban minister, who is traveling by road, will stop over in the Gamboma District (Plateau Region), where eight Cuban doctors are working at a central hospital, within the framework of health assistance to Congo.

After spending the night in Oyo where he will hold talks with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the Cuban minister will go on to Owando, the chief town of the Basin region in the north of the country, and from there he will leave by air for Pointe-Noire, the economic capital in the south-west of the country. In this harbor town, Mr Malmierca will visit petroleum installations and the eucalyptus plants meant for Congo's paper-pulp project. He is scheduled to return to Brazzaville late Sunday morning.

Meets Sassou-Nguesso

AB141835 Paris AFP in French 1746 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Brazzaville, 14 May (AFP) — Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, on an official visit to Brazzaville, was received on Monday by the Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the Congolese news agency (ACI) has announced.

Progress in the development of relations between the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) and the Communist Party of Cuba (CPC), between the two governments and the two peoples, was discussed, ACI added.

The Cuban foreign minister described the 20-year-old cooperation between Congo and Cuba in the fields of public works, agriculture, water and forest resources, health, social welfare, and sports, as fruitful, ACI pointed out. The agency said that Mr Malmierca later visited Pointe-Noire, Congo's economic capital.

Communique Issued

AB151915 Dakar PANA in English 1900 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Brazzaville, 15 May (ACI/PANA) — Congo and Cuba have vigorously condemned the aggressive policy of global confrontation followed by the United States Administration, and its attempts to obtain military superiority over the socialist camp. This declaration comes in a joint communique published yesterday at the end of a 7-day visit to Congo by Cuba's foreign minister, Isidoro Malmierca.

The communique attacks the interventionist policy of American imperialism, citing the invasion of Grenada as the most recent example of this. The two countries stresssed their solidarity with the people of Nicaragua, condemned the mining of Nicaragua's ports, and pledged their support to the heroic struggle of the patriots of El Salvador.

The communique also restates Congo's position in favor of an end to the United States economic blockade of Cuba, and of the restoration of the naval base of Guantanamo, currently illegally occupied by the Americans, to Cuban sovereignty.

The joint communique affirms Cuban and Congolses solidarity with the peoples of Namibia, South Africa, and Angola, led respectively by SWAPO, the African National Congress, and the MPLA-Workers Party.

The two countries also restated their support for the struggle of the Saharan people under the leadership of Polisario Front, and called for the application of the resolution from the 1983 OAU summit, which envisages direct negotiations between the Polisario Front, and Morocco, and the organization of a referendum. The communique argues for a peaceful solution to the crisis in Chad, in conformity with the principles of the OAU.

The Cuban minister, who arrived last Wednesday, left Congo today.

West African Economic Community Meeting Opens

AB150902 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 15 May 84

[Excerpt] The deliberations of the 32d session of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] Experts Committee started today in Ouagadougou.

The opening ceremony of this session, presided over by the comrade permanent under secretary to the minister of economy and finance, took place at the organization's secretariat. The ceremony was attended by the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Finance, CEAO secretary General Moussa Ngom and CEAO Committee of Experts Chairman Sidiki Diallo.

For the purpose of their work, the experts were divided into three commissions: the Commission of Experts for Commercial Exchanges, the Commission of Experts for Administrative and Financial Matters and the Ad Hoc Experts Commission for Industrial Development.

GHANA

Police Chief Explains Need for Roadblocks

AB142015 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] The inspector general of police, Mr S.S. Omane, has explained that roadblocks mounted by the police are to ensure the security of the state, and not to harass the public.

He said by the nature of their work, the police are bound to take certain measures which may seem unpopular and tend to embarass the public, but they are in the interest of the people and the state.

Speaking to the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] in Accra today on the number of police roadblocks encountered in the cities and urban areas in the night even before curfew hours, Mr Omane explained that the police have the right to mount roadblocks whenever and wherever these become necessary.

On the behavior of the policemen on duty at roadblocks, the inspector general of the police said any policeman who goes on road checks is thoroughly examined to ensure that he is fit. Also noncommissioned officers go round to make sure that those on duty actually perform the duties they are assigned.

Asked about the refusal of policemen to explain to the public the rationale behind such unusual roadblocks, the inspector general of the police explained that by doing so, the police would be defeating the very purposes for which those exercises are carried out.

He gave the assurance that officers who go on patrol duty will be advised on the need to be patient with certain public officers whose work takes them through curfew hours.

Rawlings Criticizes Inactive, Unproductive Diplomats

AB111615 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 11 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The leader of the revolution, Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, recently expressed his dissatisfaction about the role of some of our diplomats, when he advised newly-appointed envoys not to regard their appointment as simply a chance to go and enjoy themselves with the usual round of cocktail parties with little or no thought for boosting the image of Ghana abroad.

This is proved by the recent case of the trade missions. The government says the officers concerned have not promoted any trade between Ghana and her countries of accreditation, and yet they have remained at posts consuming precious foreign exchange.

What goes for trade representatives also goes for diplomats in other areas too, such as information. These are some of Ghana's information officers who far from trying to enhance the image of the government in those countries, actually seek to influence the foreign press against the revolution. This happened in Zimbabwe in early 1982.

Generally, while it is true that some of our diplomats approach their work diligently, many others just care less. They regard their posting as simply a chance to enjoy themselves and get rich by acquiring property, which they sell in Ghana for a fortune.

There must therefore be a further qualitative appraisal of the work of our diplomats so that all of them can give us valuable work for the money spent on them.

Rawlings' Calm Attitude, Policies Praised

AB151845 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The authoritative magazine, *AFRIQUE-ASIE*, published in Paris, has commended the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings, for remaining calm in the face of all the recent, externally supported, armed attacks on the Ghana revolution.

In an article entitled "The Fourth Attempt," published in its May issue, *AFRIQUE-ASIE* said Chairman Rawlings has refused to be provoked into making rash statements against the governments which are apparently prepared to allow or encourage the destabilization of the PNDC, nor has he allowed himself to be forced into forming alliance with other foreign powers — a situation which would have given the United States the pretext for a Grenada-style invasion.

Instead, the paper says, the leader of Ghana's revolution has continued to follow a nonaligned and calm policy of reassuring the West while not mortgaging his country's economy to foreign interest. The paper concludes that this is a style which has kept him and his government popular, and it is a policy which his opponents will find difficult to excel.

Namibia Talks Linked to Reagan Campaign

AB141800 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 14 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Lusaka talks on the future of Namibia seems to have failed. Because of the failure of the last talks on this issue in Geneva 3 years ago, the whole world had put much hope on the Lusaka meeting to produce an agreement that would take Namibian independence a step forward. But from the wrangling caused by the so-called internal parties over procedural questions like who should represent what organization, it was clear that much progress would not be made over the substantive issues like a cease-fire between South Africa and SWAPO, the form the proposed elections will take, and the composition of the UN Administration to run the territory during the transition to independence.

All these points were contained in UN Security Council Resolution 435, which formed the main basis of the talks. But the parties making up the MPC [Multiparty Conference] began to protest about irrelevancies like the one that SWAPO should not have on its delegation four people who had resigned from the MPC earlier, as if it was the business of any side to determine who the other side should include in its delegation. No wonder the SWAPO side, after agreeing to the advice of President Kaunda to withdraw those members from its delegation, concluded that nothing much was going to be achieved at the talks.

While all this was going on, the mastermind of all the troubles in the region — the South African side — was sitting quietly on the sideline to disguise the fact that the MPC is merely its creation, a puppet dancing to the South African tune. And when the procedural disputes failed to destroy the conference, South Africa threw in its bombshell, the one issue that was sure to disrupt the talks — the old question of no Cuban withdrawal from Angola, no Namibian independence. South Africa has been told times without number that Angola as a sovereign nation has the right to have troops of any nation on its soil. Angola is not part of Namibia or South Africa, and it is not clear by what canon of international law the linkage of the two matters can be justified. In any case, one wonders why South Africa even agreed to attend the talks after all, if she knew that she was going to (?launch) the linkage issue, knowing very well that SWAPO would not approve.

It has been stated before that the least South Africa is prepared to concede is to grant independence to Namibia, under conditions that will tilt the balance of forces in the region in its favor. This will enable her to halt the progress of the liberation struggle at the Orange River, dividing South Africa from Namibia. But so long as Cuban troops remain in Angola, South Africa will not be able to terrorize the frontline states for giving support to the ANC, the recent peace agreement in the region notwithstanding.

Alternatively — and this has been said before — the whole idea of the conference may just be a big hoax to fool the world that the United States is achieving a diplomatic success to enable President Reagan to win the November elections. At the same time, SWAPO would have been deceived into slowing down its armed struggle, thus giving South Africa time to regroup for stronger attacks on the frontline states after the U.S. elections. This has happened so many times that the liberation movements, the frontline states, and the OAU should not allow themselves to be fooled again.

THE GRAPHIC Sees RSA Buying Time Over Namibia

AB150815 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 15 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] *THE GRAPHIC* takes a look at the just-ended Lusaka conference on the future of Namibia and South Africa's disengagement accords with Angola and Mozambique. Under the heading "On With the Struggle, SWAPO," the paper wonders whether the apartheid Pretoria regime is being sincere in its dealings with its neighbors.

According to *THE GRAPHIC* the fact that the Lusaka conference ended without an agreement on the final communique gives credence to a belief that South Africa is only buying time in order to dismember SWAPO and confuse Angola and Mozambique into relenting their support for the freedom fighters only to play its trump card. This would enable it to strenthen the hands of its puppets, the six internal parties, the multiparty conference, to be firmly in control to demand independence for Namibia while at the same time trying hard to put SWAPO into disarray.

THE GRAPHIC sees the objection raised by the six internal parties to the inclusion of the Southwest African National Union, SWANU, in the SWAPO delegation as a design for the racist government for weakening SWAPO at the talks. But the paper observes that SWAPO has fought a rallying battle against the inhuman and recalcitrant apartheid regime for all these years, and it is no doubt that the SWAPO leadership is aware of the intrigues of the South African leaders and will not fall victim to any of them. *THE GRAPHIC* reminds SWAPO that in peace negotiations with warmongers, too much ground must not be yielded to them however accomodating their suggestions and positions may seem. The paper declares, Namibia is right in fighting the oppressors through, and the gods of Africa won't protect them. It is only a matter of time, but surely with perseverence and fortitude, victory will come.

GUINEA

CMRN Communique Announces Educational Conference

AB151830 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1615 GMT 15 May 84

["Communique" from the Military Committee for National Redress (CMRN)]

[Excerpt] The Military Committee for National Redress hails the seriousness, patriotism, and high sense of responsibility that marked the national debate on educational reform throughout our country, held during the second half of April, 1984. The great participation of people from all walks of life in the democratic debate, now restored at all levels, and the obvious interest this debate roused in all the people, shows the great interest and support our people have in the process of cultural change in the educational sector, since 3 April 1984.

Thus, in order to sustain and bring the current debate to its logical end, the CMRN convenes a national conference on education. The inaugural ceremony will be presided over by the president of the republic on Thursday, 24 May, 1984 at 1000 in the Hall of the People's Palace in Conakry.

NIGER

Kountche Returns From PRC, Views Ties

AB141947 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 14 May 84

[Excerpts] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, and Mrs Mintou Kountche returned to Niamey this morning at the end of a 4-day official visit to the PRC. The head of state and his wife were welcomed on arrival by Mamanou Ouamarou, chairman of the National Development Council [CND], Lieutenant Colonel Ali Seidi, Army chief of staff, and the charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy.

The head of state upon his return to Niamey said that this visit enabled him and the Chinese authorities to draw lessons from 10-year old cooperation and to continue action in the priority sectors.

[Begin recording][First unidentified reporter] Mr President, you just returned to Niamey at the end of a 4-day official visit to the PRC. What is your impression of this visit which [words indistinct] strengthening and consolidation of cooperation between China and Niger. And concerning this bilateral cooperation, which were the sectors that were discussed and which will benefit from Chinese assistance?

[Kountche] This second visit to the PRC had three main objectives: First, to review our bilateral cooperation; second, to consolidate the friendship between our two countries; and third, to appraise the changes that have taken place in that country, which have been a source of inspiration [words indistinct].

Concerning our bilateral cooperation, we expressed satisfaction with the implementation of the assistance agreement that was signed in 1975, and under which China carried out irrigation projects for agricultural development, hydraulic installations, and assistance to the rural people. We draw lessons from the 10-year cooperation, and we agreed to continue the actions in the priority sectors such as [words indistinct] reafforestation, and assistance to the rural areeas. It is in this regard that the two ministers of foreign affairs signed two agreements and exchanged letters. Under the first agreement, a loan of 10 million yuaon, about 2 billion CFA francs, will be used to finance construction of a 30,000 capacity sports stadium. The total cost of this stadium is estimated at about 15 (?billion) CFA francs [words indistinct] will be borne entirely by the PRC.

The second agreement concerns the rescheduling of the debt granted to Niger [words indistinct]. The duration for the payment of the loan is changed from 15 years to 20 years. I must say that from the discussions that we held with Deng Xiaoping, Preisident Li Xiannian, and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, we are convinced that China and Niger are determined to strengthen their relations on the basis of friendship, mutual respect and active solidarity. On the international level, our two countries held identical views on issues discussed, whther African, Asian, European, or other, whether political or economical.

We are therefore very satisfied with this visit, and fully confident in the future of our relations.

[Second unidentified reporter] Mr President, your visit to the PRC took place at a time when the world is being torn by conflicts such as Namibia, the Iran-Iraq war, Lebanon, and so on. Could you tell us if these issues figured in your discussions with the Chinese authorities?

[Kountche] The Chinese position on all these problems, clearly stated by Deng Xiaoping, the president of the republic and the prime minister, is almost identical to that of Niger. China, despite its present and future human potential, is in favor of peace in the world — a principle which they hold to be sacred as we do — and the establishment of a more equitable economic order.

What is comforting for us is that China is a Third World country, and the solidarity it shows to countries facing problems is very comforting. The concern of the Chinese authorities for these burning issues are the same as ours. We must strengthen solidarity among Third World countries to overcome these problems, whether economic or political.

[Third unidentified reporter] Mr President, at present in the subregion [words indistinct] the economic measures set up by the Nigerian Government. In order to carry these out, the government is determined to keep the borders closed even though the currency exchange excercise has ended. Will this measure not have adverse effects on trading in Niger? And I would like to know what the Niger Government intends to to to help the traders?

[Kountche] I must say that even while I was in China, these events did not escape our attention. We have been very concerned. I was in direct contact with the chairman of the CND and the prime minister, and before we boarded the plane yesterday we inquired to know if the borders were still closed.

[Words indistinct] this is of much concern to Niger and its people, all the people whether they are living along the border or not. We have been experiencing difficulties since the takeover of power in Nigeria in December. This is a sovereign decision which, among others, is aimed at redressing the Nigerian economy.

We told the Nigerian authorities during our visit to that country that we hope to see a Nigeria with a strong economy. If this situation continues, we would not have any other solution than to contact the Nigerian authorities to try and find a solution. [end recording]

Thanks PRC President

AB151505 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Brigadier General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of the State of Niger, sent a message of gratitude to His Excellency Li Xiannian, president of the PRC. The message reads:

On my return to Niger after my official visit to your great country, I am pleased to renew to Your Excellency and to the friendly people of China, to the eminent leaders of the state, the party and the National People's Congress, my sincere gratitude for the measures taken to make our stay pleasant and fruitful. The brilliant results achieved concerning our cooperation, and the exchange of views on regional and world issues during our visit, will help consolidate the friendship between our two peoples, and will promote the solidarity and mutual confidence that characterize the relations between our two countries. We have returned from this second visit with the conviction that China and Niger are determined to work together for the happiness of their people and for peace in the world, and we reiterate our readiness to work in this direction. Please accept the assurances of our steadfast and loyal friendship.

Signed: Brig Gen Seyni Kountche

Impact of Nigerian Border Trade Exchange Viewed

AB141931 Paris AFP in French 1359 GMT 14 May 84

[By Philippe Mudry]

[Excerpts] Birni N'konni (Niger), 14 May (AFP) — "During a normal period, at least one traveler passes through here every second. But for the past 15 days, traffic has been totally nonexistent," the customs officer of the Birni N'konni frontier station, the border town located less than 100 km from the Nigerian city of Sokoto, explains showing the desperately empty road.

Even though the currency exchange exercise has been over for a week, the borders remain strictly closed: a situation the powerful trading community of the region greatly regrets.

This sad mood existed even before the decision, made at the end of April by the Lagos authorities, to change the Nigerian notes, the naira, even though, according to an important trader of the region, it was a "total" surprise. For once, the very efficient border traders' information network, did not work. Indeed, he explains, "We took all measures to send back our naira notes to the other side of the border," even though it was closed. But the way the demonetization exercise was carried out — "many of us could only get a simple receipt in exchange for our old naira" — does not seem very reassuring to him, and only adds to the general pessimism.

Most of the traders in the region, mostly importers of foodstuff (cooking oil, meatballs, sugar, drinks etc...) are seriously affected by the economic policy of the new Nigerian authorities in Lagos, one of the main objectives of which is to prevent essential commodities from leaving the country.

The situation, it is said at the border, is worse for small traders who depend exclusively on Nigeria, and are unable to redirect their trade toward other countries. They all stated that they do not understand the measures taken by General Buhari's government. "To prevent the flight of the naira, to ensure that goods, bought expensively by Nigeria from abroad, do not find their way immediately to the borders, to break the big fortunes the government considers to have been acquired illegally during Shehu Shagari's presidency, the Buhari government takes the big risk of destroying the entire commercial system that Nigeria cannot do without," the same circles say.

According to the trading community of N'konni, this policy is more unpopular in Nigeria than in Niger. The Nigerian traders, who lost all confidence, take refuge in expectation, "convinced that the days of the Buhari regime are numbered." "Many Sokoto traders, during the demonetization exercise, exchanged little money and kept their old naira notes because they were so convinced of an impending regime change, and a return to the old system."

NIGERIA

Airports Opened to International Flights

AB151304 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] All international flights to Nigeria are now permitted to stop at Kano and Port Harcourt Airports with immediate effect. A Ministry of Transport announcement in Lagos today also asked all nonscheduled flights by companies licensed by the ministry to start operating domestic flights only. It warned that all impounded private aircraft are not effected by the order.

Chad's Habre Makes One-Day Official Visit

Arrives in Abuja

AB151605 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The Chadian leader, President Hissein Habre, arrived in Abuja today on a day-long official visit. He was received at the Abuja International Airport by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, members of the Supreme Military Council, and members of the diplomatic corps. President Habre inspected a guard of honor mounted by a detachment of the Nigerian Army.

The Chadian leader and his host, Gen Buhari, later met for bilateral talks at the council's secretariat in Abudja. Those attending the talks from the Nigerian side include the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari; Brigadier Mohamed Magoro for internal affairs; and the governor of Borno State, Brigadier Abubakar Waziri. On the Chadian side are Korom Hamet, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, as well as Amos Raoulengar, minister of state for commerce and economic affairs [titles as heard].

The Chadian leader leaves Abuja for Chad later today.

Talks Held, Communique Issued

AB152150 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Nigeria and Chad Republic are to set up a joint commission on economic cooperation and prohibit subversive activities in each other's country. This is embodied in a communique on the talks in Abuja today between the head of state, Major General Mohammadu Buhari, and his Chadian counterpart, Hissein Habre. The two leaders reaffirmed their willingness to extend their cooperation to different fields and to further reinforce the strong relationship existing between their countries through frequent contacts.

On the political situation in Chad, Gen Buhari and President Habre reviewed the efforts already made by both sides toward finding a peaceful solution to the conflict, and agreed to continue to work with dedication toward its end. They resolved that this could best be done through reconciliation among the various groups in Chad. The communique says the Nigerian Government will give instructions for the immediate transporation of food aid meant for Chad, as well as fuel regularly (?imported) by oil companies.

The Chadian president thanked Gen Buhari and the Nigerian people for the cordial and brotherly welcome accorded him and his entourage. President Habre, who was on a 1-day visit to the country, was seen off at Abuja airport by Gen Buhari.

In another development, the head of state has restated Nigeria's intention to maintain the already cordial relationship with Cameroon. In a message sent to the Cameroonian leader, Paul Biya, Gen Buhari said as a member of the OAU, Nigeria would not interfere in the internal affairs of any African country. He commended President Biya for his statesman-like efforts to restore peace, stability, and unity in Cameroon. The message was delivered by a delegation led by the former head of state, retired General Olusegun Obasanjo. The delegation has since returned to Lagos.

Ends Discussions, Departs

AB160746 Paris AFP in French 0718 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Lagos, 16 May (AFP) — Mr Hissein Habre said on Thursday that he is in favor of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Chad, Nigerian television announced on Tuesday evening after talks between the Chadian President and General Muhammadu Buhari.

The two heads of state met in Abuja, Central Nigeria, the site of the country's new federal capital.

According to the television, the talks notably concerned the supply of food and fuel to Chad, and means of strengthening economic cooperation between the two countries.

The two governments also pledged to prevent subversive activities that could harm their (?common interests) on their territories. Hissein Habre returned to Ndjamena the same day. Upon his arrival in the morning, he inspected the honor guard and later held talks with General Buhari. Mr Ibrahim Gambari, the Nigerian foreign minister, was present at the talks.

Unrest Among Students, Violence Reported

Some Charged With Arson

AB112138 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Eight persons, seven of them students of the University of Lagos, have been arrested and charged. Three others suspects are believed to have conspired and set ablaze the students affairs complex of the University of Lagos last Sunday. In another incident, five students were arrested for allegedly stabbing and wounding three other students. They are also said to have willfully damaged an NTA [Nigerian Television Authority] vehicle in the premises of the university.

Lecture Boycott Suspended

AB141605 Lagos NAN in English 1548 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Ilorin, May 14, (NAN) — The National Association of Nigerian Students (NANS) yesterday announced a temporary suspension of the boycott of lectures it ordered about 10 days ago.

In a statement issued in Ilorin, the association said that it took the decision because of "pressures from the Nigeria Labor Congress," which had promised to take up its case with the Federal Government. The association, however, said that the total suspension of the boycott would be on the condition that all its demands were met by the government.

It restated the demands, which include a total cancellation of school fees at both federal and state levels in whatever form, release of all detained students and ASUU [Academic Staff Union of Universities] leaders and lifting of the ban on all student union activities by school authorities. The other demands are the cancellation of educational levies imposed on poor parents, and the restoration of learning.

The association reaffirmed its preparedness to negotiate with the government, saying "as far as we are concerned, we are always open for meaningful dailogue on our demands." The statement was jointly signed by the NANS President, Mr Lanre Arogundade, and the vice-president (national affairs), Mr Ahmed Yusuf.

USSR To Accelerate Ajaokuta Plant Construction

AB151640 Lagos NAN in English 1600 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Owerri, May 15 (NAN) — The Soviet Government will accelerate construction and production at the Ajaokuta iron and steel plant to make it more effective, and assist to revamp the country's ailing economy, the Soviet ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Vladimir Snegyrev, has said in Owerri yesterday. The envoy, who was on a visit to Imo, told the governor, Brig Ike Nwachukwu, that he was satisfied with the effective cooperation between Nigeria and the Soviet Union, and called for a renewal of talks on bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

On the economic relations between Imo and the Soviet Union, the ambassador promised to send representatives of the Soviet economic council to renew the existing cooperation and define areas of cooperation in agriculture.

Earlier, Brig Nwachukwu had called for closer cooperation between the Soviet Union and Imo government in the establishment of processing industries for agricultural products. He said that the establishment of food processing industries in the rural areas would reduce the exodus of young school leavers and graduates from the rural areas to urban centres.

Army Chief Addresses Training, Command Seminar

AB151320 Lagos NAN in English 1250 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Minna, May 15 (NAN) — The chief of Army Staff, Maj-Gen. Ibrahim Babangida, said in Minna yesterday that there was need for a change in the traditional conception of Nigeria's defence responsibilities.

In his address to the first seminar of the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) of the Nigerian Army, Maj-Gen Babangidanoted that management of conflict of all over the world posed great defence problems to the internal security of nations beyond such conflict areas. He urged participants in the seminar to deliberate on problems militating against a proper take-off of the production of the nation's defence requirements locally and suggest solutions to them.

"A country, which is wholly dependent on another for is defence needs, such as we do, cannot be said to have control over its security," he said. Maj-Gen Babangida said that the possession of strong Armed Forces was an attribute of political independence. The ever-growing innovations in military technology and their tactical application, he said, should constantly serve as indicators of the need to redefine, reassess and update the nation's training research and doctrinal programmes.

The address was read on his behalf by the General Officer Commanding 1 Mechanised Infantry Division, Brig. Joseph Oni. Earlier in an address of welcome, the commander of TRADOC, Brig. Duro Ajayi, said that the objective of the command was to co-ordinate training and formulate a viable doctrine for the Nigerian Army. About 200 officers from the Army, Navy, Air Force, universities and parastatals are participating in the seminar which will end on Friday.

DAILY TIMES Attacks U.S. Pressure on Nicaragua

AB151302 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 15 May 84

[From the press review]
[Text] The *DAILY TIMES* expresses concern over the negative role of the United States in Central American countries, especially Nicaragua. The paper regrets that the United States, which claims to endorse the principle of self-determination and democratic ideals, is attempting to impose unpopular governments on Nicaraguans. The *TIMES* therefore calls on the U.S. Government to immediately withdraw its troops and allow the Nicaraguans to solve their internal problems.

SENEGAL

Situation at Dakar University Improves

Changes To Be Made

AB151020 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Ibrahim Fall, the minister of higher education, made a speech on radio and television tonight on the situation at the University of Dakar. In his speech, Mr Fall said the government is anxious to break the deadlock in the situation. In this connection, the government has made concessions in employment, social affairs, and discipline. Measures have been taken for the reorganization of the current academic year. Here are these measures as spelled out by Minister Ibrahima Fall:

[Begin recording] The lectures, training sessions, guided, and practical work by students that took place during the crisis will be repeated. Lectures will continue until 5 July 1984 for the Departments of Law and Economic Studies, Sciences, and Arts and Human Sciences. They will last until 16 June for the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, which was less affected by the disturbances. Except for the Department of Medicine and Pharmacy, where the first exams will be administered beginning 27 June, exams in all other departments will be administered at the beginning of the academic year, in October. [end recording]

According to the minister of higher education, if lectures do not resume tomorrow, the university will be closed down, along with the students' hostels. The Senegalese students will then be sent back home while foreign students will be repatriated to their countries.

Student Committee Issues Statement

AB151641 Dakar PANA in French 1619 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Dakar, 15 May (APS-SEN/PANA) — The Committee for Struggle representing students of the University of Dakar has called for the resumption of classes at the university. Here is the full text of the statement:

The Committee for Struggle, considering:

— That the address by the minister of higher education is in line with the agreements reached,
— That conditions for resumption have been guaranteed,
— Decides, in conformity with the aspirations of the majority of students, to suspend the strike action and consequently urges the students to resume classes on Wednesday, 16 May, at 0830.

Student Strike Ends

AB151600 Dakar PANA in English 1537 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Dakar, 15 May (APS-SENEGAL/PANA) — The student strike at Dakar University ended today, following a series of concessions made to the students by the Senegalese Government. The committee representing the students issued a communique this morning calling on all students to return to their courses immediately. The communique said that the speech made on television last night by the minister of higher education, Ibrahima Fall, was in accordance with agreements reached between the government and the students. The conditions for returning to classes had therefore been met.

Among the concessions announced by Mr Fall were a lowering of the pass mark in university examinations, a reduction in bus fares paid by students, and a pledge to tackle the problem of graduate unemployment. Mr Fall had also threatened that the government would close the university if students did not return to work today.

SIERRA LEONE

Ex-Police Officer Elected Parliament Speaker

AB151850 Paris AFP in French 1741 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Freetown, 15 May (AFP) — The Sierra Leonian Parliament has elected a 51-year-old former police officer, William Conteh, as its speaker, thus breaking the tradition of appointing legal practitioners to this post. Mr Conteh was deputy speaker for 7 years before succeeding Mr Justice Singer Betts who recently resigned from his post, which is fifth in the Sierra Leone hierarchical order.

UPPER VOLTA

Sankara Receives Gabonese Deputy Prime Minister

AB151500 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara, received early last night Emile Kassa-Mapsi, the Gabonese deputy prime minister and minister of public service [title as heard]. Mr Kassa-Mapsi, who arrived in our capital yesterday morning, brought a message from Gabonese President Omar Bongo to President Thomas Sankara. After the audience, the Gabonese envoy told the press that cooperation between Gabon and Upper Volta is bound to develop and will be extended to include economic, trade, and social areas in particular. To this end, a high-powered Gabonese delegation will soon visit our country, Mr Kassa-Mapsi announced. He and the head of state also took the opportunity to harmonize the views of the two countries on continental matters. Lastly, the Gabonese delegation expressed the hope that the Upper Voltan head of state would soon visit Gabon.

Visiting Togolese Delegation Leader Interviewed

AB150845 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] The head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara, received this afternoon a Togolese delegation comprising Mr Kpotivi Lacle, minister of interior and member of the Rally of the Togolese People's Political Bureau; Barry Moussa Barque, minister of public works, mines, energy and hydraulic resources; Kpahi Djalla, minister of commerce and transportation, and Major (Teyi Memen), the director of Togolese customs. At the end of the audience, Mr Lacle, leader of the delegation and minister of the interior, answered questions by our colleague Issaka Luc Kourouma, who first asked him the purpose of this visit.

[Begin Recording] [Kpotivi] I will tell you right away that the head of state charged me with a good will mission to confer with Upper Voltan authorities. You know yourself that our two peoples are brotherly, and that there have always existed excellent relations between them, a good relationship between the governments and good neighborliness between the two national territories. Thus our two peoples must strive to strengthen these positive attainments. The very composition is eloquent proof of the importance which Togo, its party and founding-chairman, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, attach to this mission. With Head of State Thomas Sankara, the chairman of the National Revolutionary Council, we discussed the excellent relations that should exist between Upper Volta and Togo, and which we should all work to strenghten. This is briefly what I can tell you.

[Kourouma] Two envoys of Chairman Thomas Sankara recently went to Togo where they discussed security with the Togolese authorities. What answers did the Togolese Government give to these security problems?

[Kpotivi] You know, I have no idea about this, just like yourself. I think those who are in a good position to cite the steps taken are the Upper Voltan authorities. But in any case Togo and Upper Volta can only be brotherly countries. For whatever happens, Upper Volta cannot be moved and placed somewhere else on the planet in the same way as Togo cannot be detached and fixed somewhere else. I told the Upper Voltan head of state a while ago that we are constrained by geography and blood to live together in harmony. And we are confident that Upper Volta's enemies are also the enemies of Togo, just as Togo's enemies are Upper Volta's enemies and consequently the enemies of Africa. [end recording].

ANGOLA

Six More Defendants Appear in Diamond Trial

MB151525 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Six more defendants appeared before the People's Revolutionary Tribunal in the trial of 124 people accused of illegal activities against Angolan economic interests and state security. Yesterday afternoon, defendants (Alberto de Mena Cabelo), (Jose Luis Fernades de Carvalho), and (Fernando Duarte dos Santos) were heard. The first defendant also testified at the morning session along with defendants (Amilcar de Oliveira Dias), (Jose Antonio Casal da Veiga), and (Tomas Daquino da Lima Rosa).

Regarding the charges against (Alberto de Mena Cabelo), we must stress his connection with international diamond smugglers and several other networks of Angolan businessmen. He is also accused of selling diamonds several times to (Zeca Siberia), (Luis Barria), and (Carlos Romao Vieira).

Defendant (Jose Luis Fernandes de Carvalho) is accused of being a middleman in diamond negotiations, receiving as payment U.S. dollars. He is also accused of having exchanged 120,000 kwanzas for $20,000 with an official of the FRG Embassy in Luanda.

Defendant (Fernando Duarte dos Santos), the third person to be heard yesterday afternoon, is accused of having traded in diamonds using the pilots (Colorau) and (Daniel Joao Sebastiao) as middlemen.

The main points in yesterday's hearings were the total denial of all charges by defendants (Alberto de Mena) and (Fernando Duarte dos Santos), and the confirmation of charges against, and testimony of defendant (Jose Luis Fernandes de Carvalho). Defendants (Tomas Daquino da Lima Rosa) and (Amilcar Augusto de Oliveira) denied yesterday morning all charges lodged against them. But defendant (Jose Antonio Casal da Veiga) pleaded guilty to the charges and pledged to repay the diamond company for the damages inflicted upon the nation.

FAPLA Kills 66 'Bandits' in Moxico Province

MB151004 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], the armed wing of the Angolan people, continues to inflict heavy blows on the enemies of the Angolan revolution. On 12 May, FAPLA forces intercepted a group of bandits en route to Luau municipality in Moxico Province to carry out terrorist actions.

In this clash, 66 bandits were killed and equipment, weapons, and ammunition of different calibers were seized. The FAPLA combatants will continue the pursuit of the enemy until its total annihilation.

Angolan President Interviewed on Relations

LD111555 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in an interview with the Lisbon weekly *O JORNAL*, published today, says the conduct of Portugal's Government has once again upset the hoped-for rapproachment between the two countries.

The Angolan leader said certain events in Portugal last year made the Luanda government lodge energetic protests with the Lisbon government, and urge a reappraisal of his country's relations with Portugal.

We have not shut our doors to cooperation with Portugal, President Eduardo dos Santos said in the interview, but its stability and development will not make sense if the Portuguese Government — inconsistent with the principle of respecting our sovereignty and not interfering in our internal affairs — fails to cut off the support and facilities it provides to the armed gangs on the payroll of an apartheid and imperialist regime.

In the Angolan president's opinion, there are political forces in Portugual who, having not yet fully rid themselves of the past concepts, want to imprint a neocolonial stamp on relations with Angola. President Eduardo dos Santos criticized a section of the Portuguese press for not helping to induce a climate that would facilitate and deepen mutual rapprochement and entente.

He said President Ramalho Eanes's visit to Angola in April 1982 had contributed immensely toward improving the climate of trust and relaunching economic, technical and scientific cooperation between the two countries.

MPLA Ideology Chief Meets GDR, Polish Envoys

MB151010 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Roberto de Almeida, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for ideological work, received yesterday morning in separate audiences Helmut Schenck, the GDR charge d'affaires, and Roman Czyzycki, the Polish ambassador to Angola. During the audiences, talks were held on bilateral cooperation within the accords existing between the MPLA-Labor Party and the vanguard parties of those countries, namely, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Polish United Workers Party.

Savimbi Interviewed on UNITA Strategy

MB141638 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 13 May 84

["Exclusive Interview" with Dr Jonas Savimbi, UNITA leader, in Jamba, Angola, by Cliff Saunders on "Top Level" program; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] On the question of the prisoners and other topical issues, Cliff Saunders asked Dr Savimbi in this exclusive interview at his southern Angolan headquarters, Jamba, whether his forces captured foreigners as hostages. If this is the case, what did he hope to achieve?

[Savimbi] First of all, I wanted to clarify that we do not consider those captured as hostages, because we do not ask anything in return. We just take them for moral purposes because when we overrun the town, the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] or the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] leave the town temporarily, and if we do not have any intention of keeping it, they come back. If they find those foreigners, they may murder them and then accuse UNITA of the killings. It happened in the past with some elderly people that we could not keep with us; we left them behind and have not heard from them since. That is why we prefer to take them with us and later release them asking nothing in return. So they are not hostages.

[Saunders] You are object to the word hostages, but on other hand, in the case of British prisoners, you insisted that a British representative come to southern Angola for talks. How can this not then be construed as holding these prisoners as hostage?

[Savimbi] No, the only reason we wanted the British executive to come is because we sent an earlier warning to the British Government in July 1983 through Sir Hopkins [as heard]. We asked Sir Hopkins, who is a Conservative, to pass a message to the government of her majesty that we had the intention of going to Lunda Province and beyond that into Uige Province.

So then, as we knew that they had more than 400 technicians, we wanted to take them so we would not run into them, and embarrass the British Government. Again we repeated the same warning in December 1983 through a journalist, (Fred Bridgeland), of the *SCOTSMAN*, but the British Government did not really take this in account. Instead they sought reassurances from the MPLA, which they could not provide. Then unfortunately, when we went to Cafunfo, we had to capture those 16 Britons. Our aim was not take the Britons. Our aim was to attack Cafunfo and destroy the economic infrastructure of the MPLA, which is part of our strategy.

We asked the British to send a minister here because the problem is not solved. They still have many British people in Angola, and many in Lunda, Uige, and Zaire. What will the next move be when we run into them? This we cannot discuss with a journalist, but with a man in responsibility, so he would tell us: Have they the intention to withdraw them? If not, what are their intentions? But we do not want to repeat it so frequently. We had the case of the Russians, who really have withdrawn all their forces from where we can attack them.

[Saunders] So actually, you want the British in Angola to get out for their own safety.

[Savimbi] For their own safety, it would be good if they leave. If they do not, the British Government has to assume responsibility, because I do not think there is any possible protection of which that the MPLA can assure them.

[Saunders] Dr Savimbi, turning to more general themes, what are the latest tactics being used by UNITA in this war?

[Savimbi] I think we still are and want to continue to be a guerrilla movement, because being guerrilla movement gives us more possibilities than turning the situation into a conventional war. If we turn our Army into a conventional one, we become an easy target for the MPLA, which uses tanks, helicopters, and MIG's.

However, we are consolidating: When we want to take towns, or expand our areas, we use our regular forces. But when we want to harass the enemy, force them into towns, cut their own axis of logistics, then we use our combined guerrillas and regular forces.

[Saunders] The planting of bombs in towns, as happened recently at Huambo — is this to become a more frequent technique?

[Savimbi] We also want to clarify this, because I think some people did not understand, and started to associate UNITA with terrorist movements. We are not a terrorist movement. We are a genuine liberation movement, and have identified our enemies.

Our enemies here are the Cubans, Russians, and East Germans, because without their intervention in our country in 1975, we think today our country would be at peace, and with Angola at peace we think our other problems could be solved differently.

So when we identify our enemies, we strike at our enemies. Moreover, the Russians, in a TASS dispatch, pretend we killed women and children. That is not true. The civilians, the Cuban civilians, all of them have a military background. We saw it in Novo Rodondo.

When there is an attack they pick up their guns and shoot at our people. This is why even when we attack, when we use bombs, we do it in a very selective way. We attack our enemies but we do not harm ordinary civilians.

[Saunders] Mr President, last year you threatened to concentrate attacks on Luanda specifically if there were no talks with the MPLA. Do you still intend to do so this year?

[Savimbi] I think we started with Huambo, the second town in Angola. The first town is Luanda. I cannot disclose much, but we intend to go to Luanda for sure.

[Saunders] Briefly put, how widespread would you say the war is in Angola is today?

[Savimbi] We think we control one third of the country. We have security. We move our logistics by trucks. Our people already are starting to build infrastructures, hospitals, clinics, and agricultural projects: We are trying to build a new nation. In another one third of the country, the guerrilla movement is really active, and we have penetrated the one third that rests with the MPLA. I think that is the extent.

It gives you an idea to the extent which the guerrillas have spread in this country. Our northern guerillas, from Cuanza Sul, are now close to Luanda. So, I think we are very close to Luanda, and we think that by August/ September we really may be in Luanda, and in Zaire Province.

BOTSWANA

Masire Returns From Visits to Sweden, U.S.

MB151409 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1125 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, and his party arrived back home this morning from official visits to Sweden and the United States. The presidential party included the First Lady, Mrs Gladys Masire; Mr Archibald Mogwe, minister of external affairs; Mr (Sese Murrai), the permanent secretary to the president; and other senior government officials.

Dr Masire was met at the airport by the vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, and Mrs Mmusi; members of the diplomatic corps; cabinet ministers; the mayor of Gaborone, Mr (Potewele Barrause); the commander of the Botswana Defense Force, Major-General Mompati Merafhe; the commissioner of police Mr (Simon Archibald); senior government officials; and members of the public.

When he arrived, the president inspected a guard of honor mounted by members of the Botswana Defense Force. He watched traditional dancing, and for a few minutes joined in the dancing by (Naledi) secondary school girls and women groups from (Bramuntsoa) and (Nkobane). There was also a poem on the president by well-known Botswana poet, Mr (Sikokota Kaburamuzini).

Dr Masire visited Sweden from 2 to 5 May, and during his stay there he held talks with the Swedish prime minister, Mr Palme. He also thanked the Swedish people for the help they gave Botswana during trying period of uncertainty when Botswana had just attained her independence.

Dr Masire recalled that Botswana achieved her independence in the midst of a severe and crippling drought, and said that it was during that time when Botswana needs were critical that the beneficial relationship with Sweden was established.

In the United States, Dr Masire held talks with President Ronald Reagan on a number of issues, including American aid to Botswana and the political situation in southern Africa. Dr Masire told President Reagan that democracy had worked in Botswana because of mutual trust and respect, adding that the opposition was treated seriously in Botswana. He added that his government meant to keep Botswana a multiparty state. President Masire also extended an invitation to American investors, saying Botswana had an open economy where people were free to invest. At 1500 this afternoon, the president will hold a press conference at Radio Botswana.

Gives Press Conference

MB151756 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has spoken optimistically of expected assistance from Sweden and the United States to alleviate drought problems. He was speaking on his return from official visits to the two countries. He also disclosed that the United States had offered Botswana aid toward the drought, amounting to $3 million. He was addressing a press conference at Radio Botswana this afternoon a few hours after he arrived from London, where he met British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The presidential party spent the day in London on their way back from the United States.

Dr Masire told journalists of long-standing cooperation between Sweden and Botswana, singling out the fact that unlike other donors, Sweden did not insist on the rate of returns in its assistance to Botswana. The president said that Sweden was sympathetic to the needs of rural development in Botswana and added: this valuable assistance continues to this day.

He said that when he mentioned the fact that Botswana was going through its third consecutive year of drought, Sweden immediately took steps to look into how best it could help Botswana. In the field of trade and investment, Dr Masire said that Sweden's traders were very much interested, and he expressed the hope that they would send delegations to Botswana to explore investment possibilities.

Concerning the United States, Dr Masire said the visit resulted from the first invitation after a long time. He noted that the last invitation by the United States at presidential level was in the 1970's. Dr Masire said that his visit allowed the two countries to cover a wide range of issues. He spoke of ongoing aid from the United States, which covered primarily the field of training and other development projects.

Referring to his stopover in Britain, Dr Masire said that Botswana had long-standing relations with successive British Governments. He noted that Britain had provided Botswana with an efficiency [as heard] grant for 6 years to balance the country's ordinary budget.

Responding to questions from journalists, the president declined to speculate on the after-effects of a breakdown in the ongoing talks with South Africa, suggesting that we should cross the bridge when we come to it.

Referring to attempts by South Africa to get Botswana to sign a nonaggression pact, Dr Masire said there was no reason for Botswana to go into such an agreement. Botswana's nonaggression policies were clear and among other things, the whole world would wonder as to whether or not Botswana had changed her attitude.

Dr Masire reiterated the policy of his government that Botswana will not be used as a springboard for attacks against neighboring states and that this policy had not changed. Referring to a question suggesting that a nonaggression pact with South Africa would reduce tension in the region, Dr Masire said that was abnormal thinking.

On the forthcoming Olympic Games in Los Angeles, the president said whether or not the Soviet Union was going, Botswana would send her team.

MOZAMBIQUE

RSA Businessmen Arrive in Maputo on Visit

MB151353 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] A group of 17 South African businessmen, representing some of the country's main private companies, arrived in Maputo today for an exploratory visit. The businessmen include representatives of railways, engineering, agriculture, finance, fishing, and industry.

The businessmen were welcomed by the president of Mozambique's Chamber of Commerce, Americo Magai, who told them that the signing of the Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa had created proper conditions for businessmen of the two countries to work together in a climate of tranquillity.

All the companies in the South African delegation are affiliated to the country's foreign trade organization, SAFTO [South African Foreign Trade Organization]. The chief executive of SAFTO, W.B. Holtes, is heading the mission, which he said was the first from the private sector to visit Mozambique.

This morning the businessmen were received by the minister of foreign trade, Mr Joaquim de Carvalho. This afternoon, they will visit the port of Maputo and meet the minister of ports, surface transport, and shipping, Alcantara Santos.

Tour Maputo Harbor

MB151944 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The group of 17 South African private sector businessmen, which arrived in Maputo today, toured the capital's harbor this afternoon. At the harbor, they toured the fruit, sugar, and steel terminal.

During the meeting with the president of Mozambique's chamber of commerce this morning, the chief executive of the South African Foreign Trade Organization, who is heading the delegation, said that both he and the group as a whole marveled at this experience of having to return to Mozambique for mutually advantageous business. The group of was received this morning by Daniel Gabriel, deputy minister of foreign trade, with whom it exchanged views on the prospects of bilateral trade.

Cape Verde Leader Discusses Cooperation

MB121250 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde has said the Nkomati Accord opens up prospects for greater cooperation among the five Portuguese-speaking African countries, particularly between Cape Verde and Mozambique. Aristides Pereira said this in an exclusive interview he recently granted Radio Mozambique on Sal Island.

The president of the Republic of Cape Verde said bilateral cooperation in the economic field was not growing according to the wishes of both countries. But, he added, the peace prospects that have opened up for southern Africa in general, and for Mozambique in particular, may lead to greater economic cooperation, not only between Mozambique and Cape Verde, but also among all Portuguese-speaking countries.

FRG Parliamentarians Meet Counterparts

MB151358 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] An FRG parliamentary delegation held talks yesterday with deputies of the People's Assembly and officials in charge of the Mozambique news media. The FRG parliamentarians met Fernando Ganhao, member of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, and the director of Eduardo Mondlane University, with whom they exchanged views on our state organizations, Mozambique's internal situation, and the current situation in southern Africa.

According to the newspaper *NOTICIAS*, at the meeting with officials in charge of the Mozambique news media, the participants discussed issues related to spreading information on the FRG in Mozambique. The FRG delegation earlier visited Senegal, Nigeria, Congo, and Zaire. It is expected to leave for Malawi today.

Dos Santos Urges Participation in People's Militia

MB141448 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1020 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Major General Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and leader of the Sofala Province, said that citizens who have taken self-defense training courses and veterans of the national liberation armed struggle, as well as individuals discharged from compulsory service should enroll in the people's militia to guarantee the defense of the city of Beira.

That high-ranking Frelimo Party leader said this at the closing ceremony of another political and ideological training course held at the interprovincial party school in Beira City.

On this occasion, Marcelino dos Santos said that all excess workers in the different production units in Beira should become involved in combat operations against the armed bandits. He stressed the need to organize People's Miltia units in all work places and residences to allow the active participation of every citizen in the fight against the armed bandits.

The Sofala Province leader also said that all students and teachers who have already been trained should take part in the fight against the armed bandits without interrupting the normal functioning of the schools. He stressed on the occasion the need for the citizens already trained in self-defense courses to attend the Dondo military and political training center to consolidate their knowledge of combat tactics and techniques.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Delegation Returns From Lusaka Talks

MB151511 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The SWAPO delegation from South-West Africa, which last week attended the Lusaka talks, has returned to Windhoek. Members of the multiparty delegation left for Libreville, Gabon, yesterday. Thereafter they will visit other countries in Africa, Europe, and America.

Nujoma Remarks at Lusaka Talks Cited

MB150946 Lusaka Voice of Namibia in English 1830 GMT 14 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Our commentary tonight will be a summary [words indistict] SWAPO of Namibia at the opening session [words indistinct] last Friday at Mulungushi Hall here in Lusaka. This week Comrade Sam Nujoma told the Namibian independence conference he was fully mandated by SWAPO's Central Committee to sign a cease-fire agreement with Pretoria. On top of the agenda was the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435, which should be implemented to bring about peace and independence for Namibia. He addressed the administrator general for Namibia, who cochaired the talks, that as far as SWAPO of Namibia was concerned, he had come to the conference with a full mandate to find a solution to the long-standing issue of Namibia's independence. (?President Kaunda) told the colonial governor that he had a unique (?duty) to play [words indistinct], and should not delay the independence of our country. He stressed that the ball was in Van Niekerk's court, and that of his racist regime. He said that it was now time to put to an end the suffering and bloodshed in Namibia.

The president of SWAPO said that power was now in our hands, and what was needed is our political will to bring this about. He reiterated SWAPO's willingness for a peaceful solution to the conflict in Namibia, provided the other parties to this conflict — that is South Africa — would indicate that it was genuine in discussion. SWAPO was ready to accept in its ranks some disguised Namibians who fell victim of manipulation and bribery by the enemy, and become witting or unwitting stooges in the service of colonialism against their fellow countrymen. In this respect, he called on all Namibians from all walks of life who cherished peace, freedom, and independence for their country to demand unanimously and immediately an unconditional implementation of Resolution 435.

The comrade president particularly told the German community in Namibia that SWAPO's fight had always been against the colonial system and apartheid, and not against individuals. Therefore, there was room enough for all races in an independent Namibia. However, the national leader said there was a need for collective contribution towards (?stability) and reconcilliation [words indistinct]. Namibia under a SWAPO government would pursue a policy of nonalignment, and would promote peace, for instance, with its neighbors based on mutual respect and understanding. He disclosed that he had been mandated by the Central Committee of SWAPO to sign a truce with South Africa right on the spot. He said Resolution 435 had been accepted by SWAPO, South Africa, the Frontline States, the OAU, and the United Nations as the only basis to the Namibian problem.

We quote some of his words: Accordingly, I strongly propose that the delegations of South Africa and SWAPO gathered here resolve to ask the UN secretary general as a matter of utmost urgency, the impelementation of Resolution 435, starting with the cease-fire arrangements. [no reference to closing quotes as heard]

Meanwhile, the Namibian independence talks ended in deadlock Sunday evening. President Kaunda told a press conference that it was a difficult and complicated discussion. No agreement was reached on a cease-fire, but he said the talks were a step forward to Namibia's independence which will be followed by some more talks on the issue of Namibia's independence. He did not elaborate as to when and where the talks should be resumed. However, President Kaunda did say that the doors are kept open, and from now on contacts between the parties concerned would be strengthened [words indistinct] adding that the cease-fire was [word indistinct] for there were some differences, with SWAPO rejecting the linkage while South Africa wants the issues to be there. He said no one has the right to amend Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

SOUTH AFRICA

Minister Announces Closure of Six Pretoria Schools

MB151939 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The minister of education and training, Mr Barend du Plessis, has announced that all secondary schools in Attridgeville, near Pretoria, are to be closed from tomorrow. Speaking in Cape Town, he said he regretted the step, but it has become necessary because of continued violence and the disruption of education in the township.

The schools by the decision are Hofmeyer High, Saulridge, D.H. Peta, Saulsville, Flavius Moreka, and Dr W.F. Nkomo. Primary schools in Attridgeville are to remain open. Mr Du Plessis said that the steps which he and various officials of his department had taken since January to normalize conditions and meet reasonable requests were clear to all concerned. Forces of subversion, he said, had to accept full responsibility for the closing of the schools, as they had persisted with their intimidation of pupils. They had caused thousands of children irrepairable damage by denying them education.

Mr Du Plessis said he and his department shared the concern of many responsible individuals and organizations which had played a constructive and conciliatory role. They had acted in the interests of their community as a whole and in the interests of the pupils.

Four Dead in Durban Attack Identified as Trained ANC

MB151206 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, has confirmed that four people killed in a gunbattle with the police in Durban on Sunday night have been postively identified as trained ANC terrorists. The terrorists were shot dead after a rocket attack on the Mobil oil refinery in the city.

Mr Le Grange said they were also wanted for other acts of terrorism in South Africa. The names of the dead cannot be released at this stage as it will hamper police investigations.

Botha Calls Report on Request to Nujoma False

MB151743 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1736 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Cape Town, May 15, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Cape Town this afternoon any suggestion that he had met Mr Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO leader, at any time whatsoever, in Lusaka or anywhere else, was a lie.

Mr Botha was commenting on a front page report in the late issue of the Cape Town newspaper, the *ARGUS*, that Mr Botha presumably met Mr Nujoma on April 25 this year in Lusaka.

"In fact, up until today, I have never met Mr Nujoma, not in Lusaka, nor anywhere else," in a statement. [as received]

Today's report claimed the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, had, through intermediaries, asked Mr Nujoma to form a government of national unity with the internal parties of SWA/Namibia.

Earlier today, a spokesman for the prime minister said Mr P.W. Botha did not wish to comment on "absurdities."

Mr Pik Botha said it was "amazing" that a newspaper such as the *ARGUS*, which very often contacted either himself or officials of his department in connection with developments affecting SWA/Namibia, had not seen fit in this instance to do so, but had instead decided to continue to publish an apparently false assertion.

"The *ARGUS* must have known that this assertion was contradictory to an answer which I had given to a question in the House of Assembly on May 9.

"In spite of this, the *ARGUS* nevertheless decided to present the assertion in the sensational way, and in the process had made certain false deductions which had also been published."

It amazed him further, he said, that the *ARGUS* had apparently not yet discovered that SWAPO was not in the least concerned about issuing contradictory statements on the same day.

"I appeal to the editor to immediately produce irrefutable evidence or proof to substantiate this false accusation.

"Readers of the *ARGUS* are entitled to know if this assertion has simply been grabbed out of the air, or whether it is based on facts, particularly because it was preferred as a positive fact and not attributed to a source.

"It is apparent that this newspaper is the victim of a planned disinformation campaign which was launched by SWAPO in order to obscure the truth that it had been responsible for the Lusaka conference, being unable to reach agreement in respect of the future of SWA/Namibia"

Mr Botha said he had no further comment to make.

Embassy in London Condemns BBC Documentary

MB160636 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] The South African Embassy in London has condemned the documentary about South-West Africa broadcast on the BBC and has described it as one-sided and slanted propaganda. The documentary, which deals with South-West Africa, includes allegations of torture by the security forces, black poverty, inferior education, and general military oppression of people.

The South African Embassy said the producers of the documentary had entered South-West Africa illegaly and under false pretenses without the knowledge or permssion of the BBC management. When this became known, they were recalled, but they ignored this instruction and were then arrested by South-West African authorities and deported. The embassy said it was therefore not suprising that the program content reflected the devious and underhand approach of the producers.

Security at High Point; ANC, SWAPO Pressured

MB111245 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The widening ramifications of the Southern African peace process are yielding results for South Africa that could hardly have been foreseen even when the process was launched. They signal with increasing certainty the development of a security dispensation that will transform this country's position not only in the subcontinent, but much farther afield. Indeed, not for a considerable number of years has South Africa enjoyed such a measure of security against external threat as it has achieved in the past few months.

Among the immediate results, the most dramatic is the extent to which the ANC has been cast out of the region as a revolutionary organization: An almost complete reversal of the image it had until recently was reflected in the Swaziland prime minister's scathing reference this week to the so-called freedom fighters of the ANC. In fact, Prince Bhekimpi said they were armed gangs roaming about his country, and killing and robbing his people.

Meanwhile, the effectiveness of Mozambique's actions against this organization has led, according to information from the

Frelimo government, to growing cooperation between the ANC and RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] in that country. To the north, an agreement is envisaged with Botswana entitling the security forces of one country to enter the other to pursue terrorists. That clause is directed equally at SWAPO terrorists, and that points to another apparent about turn that has resulted from the regional peace initiatives — SWAPO's presence in Lusaka today to take part, however ambiguously, in interparty negotiations on the constitutional future of South-West Africa. According to reports from Lusaka, the talks are the outcome of pressure exerted on SWAPO by Southern African leaders at the recent Arusha conference. It also, like the ANC, is being pushed by the removal of alternative options towards acceptance of a political rather than a military role for itself.

The basis for these developments was pointed out in Johannesburg this week by an authority from the Center for Strategic and Internal Studies in Washington. Mr Arnaud de Borchgrave, a former managing editor of *NEWSWEEK* magazine, noted that South Africa and Israel were among the few countries that had succeeded in striking the right balance between military strength and diplomatic initiatives in their external relations. And in parliament, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said South Africa had made it clear to all that it considered itself a regional power that demanded a say in Southern African affairs. Building on its strength with imaginative diplomacy, the country has secured for itself such a say. In doing so, it has immeasurably enhanced not only its own security, but the stability of the whole subcontinent.

RENAMO Denies ANC Aided Cahora Bassa Sabotage

MB151026 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance Movement [RENAMO] says it is getting no help from the ANC. RENAMO has denied South African Government claims that ANC guerrillas are helping Mozambican rebels to sabotage the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric project. The UPI news agency quotes an unnamed senior RENAMO leader as saying Pretoria is trying to justify its inability to get the project to start supplying power to South Africa again. He reportedly says the South African Government is trying to blow smoke in the eyes of South Africans.

The ANC said in a statement from Lusaka on Saturday that the South African alllegation was a flagrant lie.

Traskei University Student Violence Reported

Lecturers Expelled

MB152037 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2028 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Umtata, May 15, SAPA — Simmering unrest at the University of Transkei erupted into chaos today when police baton-charged students in the campus library, and five lecturers were arrested and told they were being deported, according to eye-witnesses.

A number of students have also apparently been arrested, but in the confusion and turmoil it is not known how many are being held by police or have gone into hiding; nor was it clear tonight whether the university has been closed.

Students streamed from the campus late today after an ultimatum that they leave or be forcibly ejected by a contingent of 200 heavily-armed police with dogs and tear gas.

As they left, the students were searched by police who said they were looking for "troublemakers and inciters," and eye-witnesses said some were taken away by police.

University staff were ordered by police to produce their identity documents and five were told by police they were to be deported, apparently for "inciting students."

The five were taken to their homes and allowed to pack some belongings and were then taken away, presumably to the Transkei borders with South Africa, one source said.

The five staff members told they were being deported are the professor of sociology, Prof Herbert Vilikazi, who is an American citizen; the professor of political science and dean of the faculty of arts, Prof Gert Totemeyer; the professor of psychology, Prof Nico Cloete; a senior lecturer in political science, Mr Majalifa Ralaketho; and a lecturer in history, Mr Robert Morrell.

Wives and families were left behind on the campus.

Students understand they have been ordered off the campus indefinitely and the principal, Prof B.D.V. van der Merwe, said tonight a decision concerning the return of the students would be known only tomorrow. Attempts to contact him tonight failed. The university authorities were reported to be "in a meeting."

The disturbances began last Thursday after four students were taken by the university administration to offices of the security police in Umtata, where they were questioned and later released.

The student body, which refused to attend lectures in solidarity with the four and another two who were detained over the Easter holidays, were then ordered to leave the campus until yesterday.

One of the those detained during Easter is said to be the son of the Transkei minister of agriculture, Mr E.Z. Booi. It is not known if he is still in detention.

On their return to the campus yesterday, the students were asked by the registrar, Mr S.D. Majokeweni, to go back to lectures, but the students ignored the pleas and demanded to be allowed to discuss certain issues with the administration.

What has angered the students particularly is the role the university administration in "delivering the four students into the hands of the security police," according to student sources.

They have also been angered by allegations that the university is a "nest of the African National Congress."

Late yesterday it was learned an official mass meeting scheduled to have been held at 5 pm between the students and the university administration would not take place and the university council met in a special session.

The students then held a 30-minute mass meeting and adopted a resolution to continue their boycott of lectures until the administration agreed to meet them.

After the university council meeting, Prof van der Merwe ordered that lectures should resume today and that students not attending were to leave the campus by 2 pm today or would be removed.

Today students milled around the campus but refused to attend classes. The chairman of the council, Mr A.T. Sigcu, tried to calm them but, when it became clear the students did not intend returning to lectures, 200 heavily armed police in camouflage uniform moved in. Initially the police ringed the university and, before the 2 pm deadline, moved on to the campus, said the eye-witnesses.

The students then moved to the main block where they were told by the special assistant to the principal, Prof S. Miller, to return to classes.

They were also told the Students Representative Council [SRC] had been suspended and the names of SRC members were read out. The student body was told that these students were wanted for questioning by police, but the students refused to let the SRC members be taken away. Seeking safety, the students moved to the library where they were baton-charged among the books by police, an eye-witnesses said.

Four Deported

MB151759 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1700 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Four lecturers at Transkei University have been deported. A Transkei University source reports that the four have been taken to Kei Bridge, from where they will be deported to South Africa. Earlier today, police raided the campus of the university wearing camouflage uniforms and carrying batons and other weapons. The police were apparantly searching for 14 students whom they wanted to detain, but the students hid in the library. According to the source, police asked university authorities for permission to beat students, but this was not granted. Later this afternoon, the police reportedly reached the students barricaded in the library and threatened them with a baton charge until they came out. Police reportedly also said they would use tear gas on students unless they left the campus immediately.

Transkei Foreign Minister Criticizes RSA Government

MB151552 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1520 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Umtata, May 15, SAPA — South African politics tended to be politics of convenience when it came to blacks and had to be watched carefully, the Transkei minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli O. Lujabe, told the National Assembly in Umtata yesterday.

Mr Lujabe was piloting a bill that provides immunities and privileges to heads of governments, diplomatic consular staff and other official representatives of governments visiting Transkei on special diplomatic missions.

The Diplomatic Privileges Bill, 1984, also provides for the inviolability of premises occupied by diplomatic and consular representatives.

Mr Lujabe said the effect of the bill was, however, reciprocal as it was expected that such immunities would be reciprocated by the countries that enjoyed them. He said the bill became necessary when Transkei found that the Diplomatic Privileges Act adopted by South Africa in 1951, in observance of the Vienna Conventions, was "not for us all."

"This became clear when, although Transkei adopted the South African Act in 1976, we recently canvassed an issue relating to an incident involving one of our nationals in our diplomatic staff in South Africa.

"We regarded the South African act as relevant to and also applicable to Transkei, but we found that South Africa had taken advantage of our assumptions.

"South African politics, as we observe it, tends to become politics of convenience when it comes to blacks and we have to watch this very carefully," Mr Lujabe said.

Mr Lujabe said his department had resolved to pilot the bill in order to totally replace the South African Act.

Crossroads Leader Asks Koovnhof To Return

MB111348 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0747 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Cape Town, May 11, SAPA — Crossroads leader, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, yesterday challenged the minister of co-operation and development, Dr Pieter Koornhof, to return to Crossroads himself to tell its people of any changes in government policy towards the squatter community.

Mr Ngxobongwana declared that, until this happened, squatters would continue to refuse to move to Khayelitsha — and would continue to demand the completion of new Crossroads phase 2 and 3 Dr Koornhof had promised during their last negotiations.

The statement comes after Dr George Morrison, the deputy minister of co-operation, reiterated in parliament last week that Crossroads was a "symbol of defiance and anarchy" which the government was determined to clear up " as soon as possible."

He also reiterated that the government would try to disperse Crossroads residents throughout the new township of Khayelitsha in order to "squash their spirit of defiance."

Mr Ngxobongwana was also sharply critical of the role played by Dr Morrison, who has been making most major policy statements on Crossroads and Western Cape black affairs for some time.

"We always see statements by Dr Morrison but we don't know him. We did not discuss anything with him in 1978.

"Where is Dr Koornhof? If he is resigning, this must be announced, and if Dr Morrison is appointed in his place, we want to know that."

He said the government was making a mistake if it thought it could split up Crossroads. "Crossroads is going to stay united," he declared.

ZIMBABWE

First Woman High Court Judge Sworn I

MB151645 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The first black Zimbabwean woman to be appointed judge of the high court, Justice Mavis (Gibson), was sworn in by the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, at a ceremony held at State House today. Justice Mavis (Gibson), who was born in 1939 in Bulawayo, worked as a journalist before being admitted to English bar in 1963. Also sworn in at the same ceremony was Mr Justice Charles (Waddington), who has been appointed judge of the Supreme Court. Before his appointment, Mr Justice (Waddington) worked as a solicitor general in the attorney general's office as a High Court judge.

Meanwhile, the minister of justice, legal, and parliamentary affairs, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, has announced the appointment of Justice Wilson (Sandura) as judge president of the High Court with effect from today.

Radio Truth Views Chastising of Swazis

MB111225 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 09 May 84

[Text] There is yet another sinister development which needs to be monitored very closely as its implications unfold. Our government-controlled press in their usual (?absence of reason) have seen fit to castigate the Government of Swaziland over their current efforts to discipline members of the ANC of South Africa. They have accused Swaziland of helping South Africa fight its war against this movement.

THE HERALD cites the recently disclosed nonaggression pact between South Africa and Swaziland as a cause of the actions taken by the Swazi authorities. This pact, similar to the Nkomati Accord, commits each nation to full recognition of each other's sovereignty and independence, and provides an undertaking that neither country will allow their soil to be used as a base or transit route for hostile elements.

Apparently, such moves towards regional peace are not welcomed by our regime. From Linkwenda House, the editor pontificates, and we quote: suddenly the ANC combatants are being hunted down like common criminals. What he deliberately failed to acknowledge is that these actions were necessary precisely because the ANC had behaved like common criminals. They had murdered innocent Swazi citizens and law enforcement officers who were in pursuance of their duties. The Swazi Government had no option, regardless of any pact, but to cut down the terrorists and bring them to justice. The authorities acted as any government anywhere in the world would do in similar circumstances. Furthermore, our newspaper also gave no acknowledgement of the fact that the ANC had publicly apologized to the leaders of Swaziland. The hypocrisy of our regime is readily apparent when everyday we are told time and again that our forces and private armies have been deployed into Matabeleland to hunt down dissidents said to be indulging in criminal behavior.

The editorial concludes with an unprovoked threat to the Swazi nation, in these words: What it appears to have forgotten (?is that) one day that overwhelming black might in South Africa shall be free. Where will Swaziland be then? What a gratuitous insult to a fellow member of the OAU and what a sick mind it reveals. We might well add that one day the overwhelming black might in Zimbabwe will be free. What will happen to ZANU-PF and its (?tame) editors then?

Now, to the more sinister aspect: To date our government has wisely and prudently refrained from allowing our soil to be used as a base or transit route for those intent on belligerant action against our neighbors. Does this editorial presage a change of attitude? Are we now going to harbor criminals and terrorists turned out by our neighbors in Swaziland, Mozambique, or Botswana? Is our Army and Air Force being built up to provide protection for their base (camps) and was this the purpose of Comrade Tambo's visit? If so, our government is playing with fire and endangering the security of us all. For the last thing we need is armed confrontation. In so doing, they would be totally out of step with the new mood of harmony in our region.

But then ZANU-PF has been out of step with the true needs of our people ever since they came to power. They also demonstrate an appalling lack of consistency. There is a sad irony in the unhappy loss of 19 of our soldiers, mainly from the 3d Brigade in Mozambique, during March. These units were deployed along the Chimoio-Tete road which, strangely enough, is a route which carries part of the Cahora Bassa powerlines. The power output is to be fed into the South African (grid). So we are really protecting the powerlines on their behalf. While Mugabe refuses to talk at ministerial level to our big neighbor, our soldiers are being sacrificed to protect a South African power source. And we dare to (?sit) in judgment of Swaziland. It is a strange, strange world, Master Jack.